Weather
Overcast and showery. The maximum temperature yesterday was 80.2 and the minimum 74.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 91.6 and 75.7.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Venezuela, Ord. 11 a.m., today.
FOR Europe and way ports, Str. Kalyan, today.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Nile, Aug. 17.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Plassy, today.

NO. 2776 VOL. IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年七月初二日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS.

FRANCE IN FIRM STAND IN SUPPORT OF WRANGEL

Reported Millerand Framed Note With Cabinet's Approval

KING PERTURBED

British Monarch Delays Scotland Visit As Crisis Arises

CLASH OF VIEWS

Lloyd George Seen As Too Favorable To Soviet Party

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 12.—Despatches from Paris this morning make it abundantly clear that the announcement regarding General Wrangel was an official statement of the policy of the French government and that there was no question of an "indiscretion" on the part of the permanent officials of the foreign office who, it had been suggested, may have taken an independent step in the absence of M. Millerand (who is Minister for Foreign Affairs as well as Premier) from Paris on a visit to the liberated regions.

Reuter messages from Paris, however, show that M. Millerand only left Paris this morning and that he was in the capital yesterday. Moreover, if further corroboration is needed of the official character of the Wrangel announcement, it comes from Reuter's Paris correspondent, who categorically states that the announcement was prepared by M. Millerand himself, with the approval and support of his cabinet.

KING DELAYS VISIT

London, August 12.—The King postponed his visit to Scotland in consequence of the seriousness of the political situation.

London, August 12.—Reuter learns that every effort is being made by the British and French Governments to come to an agreement and that there is every prospect that a satisfactory solution will be reached. In the event of any difficulty, Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Curzon will probably meet M. Millerand at Boulogne during the week-end.

POLES ARE DEFIANT

Warsaw, August 12.—The Polish Council of National Defense has issued a declaration that Poland will not accept a dishonorable peace but will defend herself to the end as did the French in 1871.

Trotsky has arrived at Bialystok where he has established his headquarters and, presumably, taken over the Red command.

Paris, August 11.—A telegram from Warsaw, undated, states that the Council of National Defence has discussed measures for the defence of the capital and has offered the French General, Weygand, the supreme command.

It is believed that General Weygand will accept on condition of the temporary evacuation of Eastern Galicia and the district of Lublin and subject to the approval of the Powers.

NO WORD FROM FRANCE

Washington, August 11.—France has not yet communicated her decision to recognise General Wrangel's Government to the United States Government, which, while it is believed to sympathise with France's reported action, is not prepared to extend de facto recognition to any anti-Bolshevik regime in Russia, until the situation is more clear.

CLASH OF VIEWS

London, August 12.—The explanation of the astonishing decision of France regarding General Wrangel is conveyed today from Paris, where it is made clear that the French action is a retort to Mr. Lloyd George's sending the Soviet conditions to Poland with advice to agree to them without consulting France.

Mr. Lloyd George's language is regarded as much too favorable to the Soviet, several of whose terms are considered in Paris as injurious to Poland. This was a clashing of views, which yesterday was translated into deeds.

The Matin points out that apart from Mr. Lloyd George's action, the French Cabinet found Mr. Lloyd George's words and actions did not accord with the Hythe decisions,

(Continued on Page 2)

Assassins Seek Life Of Greek Premier At Paris

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, August 12.—A determined attempt was made to assassinate M. Venizelos at the Gare de Lyon today, as the Greek premier was entering his train, by two men. One fired three shoots without hitting the Premier whereupon the second emptied all five chambers of his revolver, wounding M. Venizelos, though it is believed only slightly.

The assailants were seized and arrested.

WANG IS CHIEF OF HIGH COURT

Sung To Be Removed From Directorate Of Chinese Eastern Railway

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 14.—Wang Chung-hui has been appointed chief justice of the supreme court.

It is semi-officially reported that General Sung Hsiao-lien will shortly be relieved of his post as director of the Chinese Eastern Railway. He will be succeeded by either C. C. Wang or Li Chiao.

It is officially denied that trouble has broken out at Urga. It is stated that on the contrary the Mongols are delighted at the downfall of Hsu Shu-tseng and are showing signs of better feeling towards China.

Seamen Vote Strike As Protest Over Too Long Hours

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, August 12.—The Inter-Allied Seamen's conference has adopted the Belgian delegation's motion in favor of a general strike of seamen with the object of obtaining an 8-hour day and a 48 hour week, with the French group's amendment in favor of submitting the question to a commission composed equally of shipowners and seamen before launching the strike movement.

The motion and amendment were voted practically unanimously by all delegates with the exception of the Americans.

Bandit Villa Is Embraced By Foes

(Reuter's Service)

New York, August 11.—General Villa, the bugbear of many Mexican Governments, whose life has been one long succession of fights against anyone who wanted to fight has at length decided that the time for repose has come and has surrendered to the representatives of the Huerta Government at San Pedro, Coahuila, accompanied by nine hundred of his followers.

The ceremony of surrender was carried out in the presence of thousands of people who wildly cheered the bandit. General Villa was also embraced by the generals who, a fortnight ago, were chasing him with the object of hanging him. He declared that he had surrendered because further fighting in Mexico meant United States intervention.

Native Chiefs To Be Given Decoration

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 11.—In recognition of the services rendered to the Empire by native chiefs and other native dignitaries in the Colonies and Protectorates of East and West Africa and elsewhere, the London Gazette publishes a Royal Warrant, instituting a new silver or silver-gilt medal styled "The King's Medal for Native Chiefs," which will be worn round the neck pendant on a silver or silver-gilt chain. The medal will be awarded on the recommendation of local Governors.

Latvia Signs Pact With Soviet Russia

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 12.—A Riga telegram states that Latvia signed peace with the Soviet yesterday.

STAMP OUT ANARCHY IS U.S. WARNING TO RUSSIA

Confession Of Bolsheviki They Want Revolutions Is Cited

PEOPLE NOT FREE

Dictatorship Of Rulers Subject Of Criticism By America

NO ELECTIONS

Voters Robbed Of Right To Place Own Men In Office

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, August 11.—The United States note to Italy on the Polish situation, referring to the character of the present Russian government, declares that the United States government cannot perceive that recognition of that government would promote a peaceful solution of Europe's present difficulties.

The note asserts that it is an incontestable fact that the present rulers of Russia do not rule by the will or consent of any considerable proportion of the Russian people and that two and a half years have passed and still the Soviets have not permitted anything in the nature of popular elections.

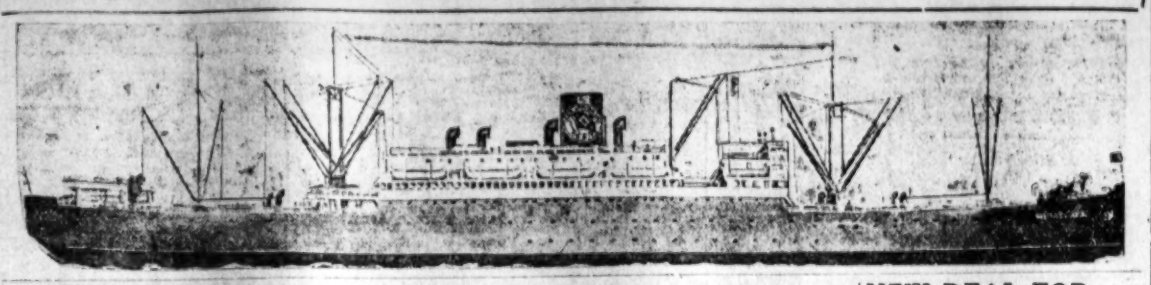
GRAVE WARNING IS ISSUED

The United States government, the note declares, without desiring to interfere in the internal affairs of Russia, expresses the hope that Russians will soon find a way to establish a government representing their free will, and when that time comes, the United States will consider the measure of practical assistance which can be taken in order to promote the restoration of Russia, provided that Russia has not taken herself wholly out of the pale of the friendly interest of other nations by pillage and oppression of the Poles.

Undisputed facts have convinced the United States, the note

(Continued on Page 4)

Steamer Wenatchee, First Of U.S. Shipping Board Passenger Liners, Sailing From Seattle To Shanghai This Fall Under Admiral Line Flag



CLERGY PROTEST CRITICISM AIMED AT ARCHBISHOP

Australiasians Deny Pope Censured Minister For Irish Sympathy

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 12.—Ten Australasia Archbishops and Bishops, who have just returned to England from Rome, have published a protest against the treatment of Archbishop Mannix as "an insult to him and an indignity to all Catholics in Australasia."

They declare that they are in a position to deny the statement that Archbishop Mannix has been censured by the Pope.

Coal Miners To Ballot On Strike

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 12.—The National Miners Conference today decided to take a ballot on the question of a strike in connection with the miners' demand for increased wages and arising out of the Government's recent refusal to entertain their claims.

It may be recalled that, on July 26, the Executive of the Miners Federation, on notification of the Government's unqualified rejection of the demand for a two shillings a week increase in wages and a reduction of the price of household coal by 14/- a ton, decided to convene a National Miners Conference on August 12, when, it was stated at that time, "arrangements would probably be made to take a strike ballot."

New Passenger Service Will Start In September

First Of Converted Troopships To Be Delivered In Puget Sound Next Month

Mr. J. J. Gorman, who has just returned to Shanghai after an absence of two months in Japan, brings with him the first definite announcement regarding the opening of the Admiral Line's passenger service to the Far East from Puget Sound.

The steamer Wenatchee is the first of the big shipping board liners to be completed and as it will be delivered to the Admiral Line in Seattle in September the vessel will be the first of the new service to come to Shanghai. Four more of the major Shipping Board boats are to be received by the Admiral line in succeeding months and as rapidly as these are received they will go into the service to the Orient. It is estimated that this will provide sailings from Seattle, ports in Japan, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila every 15 days and the interval may be lessened.

MAY GET SIXTH

At the time the armistice was signed and general ship construction was halted by the United States Shipping Board, 19 vessels under construction in Atlantic shipyards were of such design that they could be converted into passenger carriers. Twelve of these were to have been used as troopship and in the succeeding months it was determined to allocate all of these to steamship companies operating in the Pacific Ocean. Five were allocated to the Admiral Line and word from Seattle to the Shanghai office of the line indicates that a sixth vessel, may be added to the number.

All of the converted troopships, like the Wenatchee shown in the accompanying picture, are 14,000-ton steamers capable of developing a sea speed of 17 and a half knots and have accommodations for 250 first class passengers besides large steerage accommodations.

DUE IN NOVEMBER

The Wenatchee, which will open the service to the Far East and to Shanghai is to be delivered to the Admiral line after making an excursion trip from the Atlantic seaboard in the month of September. It will probably sail on its maiden voyage to the Far East the following month and should arrive in Shanghai, probably early in November. The second ship that will enter this service will be the Keystone State. This is to be delivered to the Admiral Line in November and it will follow the Wenatchee on the Far Eastern run.

Mr. J. J. Gorman, who has been General Agent of the Admiral Line here, lately has been promoted to the post of Manager of the Far Eastern Agencies of the Company.

NEW DEAL FOR NATION IS PLAN ON COMPROMISE

Peking And Canton To Be Urged To Get Together On Politics

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 14.—It is reported in responsible quarters that General Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun and other prominent members of their party have sent a joint circular to the provincial authorities of both the North and the South, suggesting:

(1) the opening of informal negotiations between Peking and Canton primarily with a view to dismissing both parliaments:

(2) the organisation of a united parliament, in accordance with the constitution of 1917, which will be convoked on March 1, 1921:

(3) a national conference prior to the opening of the new parliament in order to discuss and settle outstanding domestic problems, particularly those referred to the Shanghai peace delegates.

Questions affecting the constitution, however, will not fall within the scope of the National Conference but will be decided by parliament.

Dud Causes Death Of Five Persons

(Reuter's Service)

Florence, August 11.—Five persons were killed and 53 injured by an explosion at a munitions depot here today, which was caused by a soldier throwing a supposed discharged shell on a heap of scrap-iron. The depot was wrecked.

GIRL SWEPT OVER FALLS TO DEATH AT RESORT

American Missionary Is Killed In Dramatic Accident

CAUGHT BY FLOOD

Sudden Rush Of Water Over Precipice Is Tragedy Cause

TRAPS SWIMMER

Disaster Follows Gay Outing Of Foreigners Near Kuling

While her brother and members of a picnic party at Kuling stood by helpless to give aid Miss Hannah Kunkle, member of the American Presbyterian Mission at Lienchow, Kwangtung Province, was lifted to the crest of a descending wall of water that swept over the lip of a precipice and dashed her to death 800 feet below in a swirl of rocks and rapids. The tragedy descended upon the merrymakers last Tuesday in the hills behind Kuling whether they had gone for a day of picnicking.

The locality in which Miss Kunkle lost her life is one well known to resorters at Kuling and is noted for its natural beauty. It is a narrow canyon through which trickles a clear stream, normally not wide and even in the pools along its course little more than a foot in depth.

FAVORITE PICNIC GROUND

A favorite picnic ground is located at a point on the stream where it finds its way into a canyon to the edge of a steep declivity. Here, at a spot, probably not more than 30 feet from the place where the water plunges downward the stream broadens into a shallow basin that long has commonly been used as a bathing place by outing parties.

To those familiar with the country it is known that in rainy weather and after storms the little stream often rises swiftly to the dimensions of a torrent and this has been particularly true since the building of a dam some distance upstream over which at times large volumes of water are released.

In the party with Miss Kunkle were 19 members and most of these were gathered up a slope some distance away while a half dozen had been bathing in the pool near the edge of a precipice.

CAUGHT BY WATER WALL

It had been raining heavily up the valley and the group of bathers had noticed that the little stream had been rising swiftly while the current in its center grew more rapid. Miss Kunkle was with four of the bathers on a ledge over the water when she plunged in, evidently with the intention of making her way to the other shore.

To the witnesses of the tragedy it seemed that at this very moment a wave of rising water swirled down upon the pool, its noise drowning out the cries of warning that those on the ledge shouted. In a flash the young woman was caught up by the descending torrent and carried to the edge of the fall where she vanished. The body was recovered some 800 feet below several hours later.

Miss Kunkle has been a mission worker in China for a period of years and has been station for some time at Lienchow. Her brother who was a member of the picnic party is Dr. J. Stewart Kunkle, President of the Union Theological Seminary at Canton.

Japanese Officially Accuse Shaw Of Plot To Aid Korean Rebels

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, August 13.—The Foreign Office issued the following statement today:

"Mr. George, L. Shaw, proprietor of the Yi Lung Company, at Antung, left Antung for Yangchaik on July 11 by the Seoul-Ishu line to meet his family. Returning without his passport, he was requested by the Police at Shingishu to accompany them to the police station.

"As a result of his examination, Mr. Shaw was suspected on many evidences of aiding outlawed Koreans in conspiracy and revolutionary agitation and of generally giving facilities for their movements.

"The Chief of Police at Shingishu, therefore, decided to detain him for fourteen days in conformity with Article 13 of the Korean Police Regulations. On further examination it became plain that Mr. Shaw sympathised with the Korean independence agitation and had aided conspiracy for that end.

PEKING INDIGNANT

"Consequently he is to be prosecuted on a charge of offence against the internal safety of the State. The Korean Police authorities and the Government General of Korea, forwarded the case to the Public Procurator's Office on July 26 and it is now being tried at the Supreme Court at Seoul."

Tientsin, August 13.—The case of Mr. Shaw is arousing considerable interest here. The Peking and Tientsin Times, in a leading article under the heading, "Justice in Korea and Peking," contrasts the treatment accorded by the Japanese to the Anfuites sheltered in the Japanese Legation, though they are responsible, the journal states, for most of China's mistakes and humiliations for the past few years and the "kidnapping" of a British subject in Korea.

The journal declares that not a single line in the Japanese police statement can be construed to mean that Mr. Shaw committed any offence on Korean soil and that no offence for which Japan can claim jurisdiction has been revealed.

ADVISE STRONG MEASURES

"There was a time," the article continues, "when the zeal of the British Government sometimes outran its discretion in the measures adopted to secure the redress of outrages on Britons abroad, notably in the Don Pacifico incident. Recent years have not found the Home Government so eager but we trust that we have not yet reached the phase when Downing Street and His Majesty's representatives abroad are committed to a policy of absolute indifference to the treatment of Britons by foreign states. The statement issued by the Japanese police at Seoul says that Mr. Shaw is Irish. This is unlikely to prejudice Britons against him."

The journal point out that 9[illegible] percent of the Customs official at Antung are Japanese and all steamers at Antung are therefore under Japanese supervision.

DEPLORE KIDNAPPING

"If a case against Mr. Shaw existed," the article adds, "it should have been taken before the competent British authorities who do not encourage British subjects to conspire against a friendly power, instead of waiting for the opportunity to kidnap him in Japanese territory in order to try him by their own tortuous methods instead of in a British court.

"The circumstances of the case appear to constitute an outrage, passive acquiescence in which on the part of the British authorities will have a most deplorable effect on British prestige in the Far East.

"Mr. Shaw's arrest is the thin end of the wedge and, unless the British Government insists on his release, the Japanese will extend their pretensions until no Briton who has given the slightest offence to Japan on Chinese soil will find it safe to enter territory under Japanese jurisdiction."

DR. WARNSHUIS IS NAMED SECRETARY OF NEW SOCIETY

Dr. A. L. Warnshuis, secretary of the China Continuation Committee at Shanghai has been nominated secretary of the new International Missionary Association, founded at the International Missionary Conference recently held in Geneva. The new organisation is to take the place of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference.

The Geneva conference was attended by Protestant missionary representatives from the United States, Canada, England and other European countries including Germany. Its object was to study postwar problems from an international standpoint.

Church Reunion Is Conferees' Aim

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

London, August 12.—Commenting on the appeal for a united Christian Church, embodied in a resolution of the Lambeth conference, the Times expresses the view that the missionary dioceses of the Anglican Church will make the first move in the direction of reunion with the non-Episcopal churches, as the problems there are most acute and have been considered on the spot, and all parties concerned have already declared their desire for reunion in various conferences.

The Times says that the ground is already largely prepared in South India, and it is anticipated that the Christian Churches there will seek to respond to the appeal without delay, while similar, though slower, progress may be looked for in Canada, Australia, China and elsewhere.

CHINESE POSITION

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, August 11.—The Chinese Minister has notified China's adhesion to the International Institute of Commerce.

Anfu Downfall Records Negative Gains; Tuan Is Still Potential Menace

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER
(Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 9.—General Chang Tso-lin, who rushed to Mukden before the fight began and marched down with his troops after the fight was over, enters Peking as a conquering monarch. Triumphal arches are erected for him, guards of honor line the streets, all officialdom waits all day at the train to kotow.

Wu Pei-fu, who threw out the challenge, fought the battle and won, remains quietly at Changhsintien, then two days later slips in quietly, goes about his business and as quietly leaves.

In that contrast is reflected accurately the state of affairs in Peking now that the alarums of war no longer sound and the military profession has resumed its dominoes.

Amid the exultations of the moment I find myself singularly unmoved. I do not believe the millenium has come. I do not believe it is even at hand. I do not believe that black villainy has been crushed to earth and white virtue raised aloft, triumphant to the heavens. When the first moves were made preliminary to the conflict just over I wrote that whatever its outcome China would be little better off, if at all. Events have given emphatic corroboration.

GLORIOUS RETRIBUTION

To be sure, there has been glorious retribution. It is almost poetic justice. The strutting tyrants of a month ago are now in ignominious hiding. Their pictures are placarded on streets and in railway stations like those of pickpockets. As noxious a crew of boodlers, thieves and traitors as ever throttled a helpless country has walked the plank. In one's fondest dreams one could hardly have asked better.

There has been also a mighty educative force in the outcome. A moral has been sharpened for those who are to follow. A brilliant ray of enlightenment has been given the crudest coolie mind. If you go about the streets in Peking now you find clusters of coolies about the boards whereon are the pictures of the criminals, as literally they are called. And even in the furthermost corners of the city, in the corners where the Mongols and Manchus and the rawest rustics are colonised, you will find understanding, even if only intuitive. Ask them what they think of it all. They reply in terms of satisfaction. Traitors, they say. "Sell country men," they put it literally. And the wages of treason have been borne in, on mule carter as well as teacher. That phase is not lightly to be dismissed.

JAPANESE GLOOMY

Not so much understanding, perhaps, but as sharp feelings are to be found in another quarter. I refer to those centers of our capital where congregate our neighbors of the Eastern Sea. There is gloom among the Sons of Nippon. Amid all its swollen glories, in the full pomp of its swashbuckling across Asia, Japan has suffered a humiliation, a loss of face, such as it has not known since the Western Powers forced it to disgorge part of its territorial conquests after the China-Japan war twenty-five years ago.

This mighty army, in terror of which China has cowered for three years and with the power of which Tuan Chi-jui and Little Hsu rode roughshod over every political decency and which finally fled in dismay with the firing of the first shot—the great Anfu army was of Japanese making. It was created with Japanese money, it was armed with Japanese arms, its best units were trained by Japanese officers. It was the representation to China of Japan's military prowess.

SYSTEM BUNGLED

Not only did it turn and run but it was outmaneuvered in every branch of military science by the division commander from Hunan, Wu Pei-fu. Its tactics, its communications, its supply system were bungled as by a group of rustics armed with broomsticks. The Japanese club proved stuffed.

In influence as well as prestige Japan has suffered a severe setback. The Anfu Club was the foundation of its position in

(Continued on Page 6)

Congressmen Given Welcome At Capital

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, August 14.—The congressional party, 52 in number, arrived here at 2 p.m. They were welcomed by the members of the American Legation and representatives of the President and the Waichiaopu.

An American guard of honor with a band was drawn up on the station. The party repaired to the Hotel de Pekin, where a delegation of Koreans was awaiting them.

Today's program includes a reception by the United States Minister, Mr. Crane, and an al fresco supper in the Central Park, given in honor of the party by the American college clubs in North China.

Obata Criticised For Delay In Announcing Asylum For Anfuites

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, August 13.—Foreign opinion is divided with regard to the Japanese action in granting Anfuite refugees asylum in the Legation. Mr. Obata's delay in making the announcement is generally deprecated.

It is contended that the meeting of diplomats recently to consider the question of refugees afforded an excellent opportunity of which Mr. Obata did not avail himself, and after that the Legation denied the presence of refugees until the announcement was made.

No parallel can be drawn with the actions of the British, French and American Ministers, which were based on the Protocol and distinctly did not apply to the actual Legations. Moreover, it is pointed out that the diplomats at their recent meeting inverted the original intention of that clause of the Protocol, which was to safeguard the Legation quarter from an influx of Chinese which might imperial its defense.

PROTOCOL ELIMINATED

Thus the Protocol may be eliminated from the matter and the broad principles of international law applied. Special importance therefore attaches to the North China Daily News' legal view, which is detached to an extent almost impossible in Peking, where the Protocol is continually quoted.

Peking, August 13.—Wang Cheng-ting and Liu Cheng-hsiang, Minister designate to Paris, will also be appointed delegates to the League of Nations. Mr. Wellington Koo's appointment in advance does not mean that he will be Chief Delegate but it qualifies him to attend the first meeting of the League as responsible representative of China.

AMERICANS PROTECTED

The Government has informed General Wu Pei-fu that he must instruct his men, guarding the Peking-Suiyuan line, that the American Congressional party will visit Nankow and that it is necessary for them to arrange traffic accordingly.

The Government has decided to establish a powerful wireless station at Shanghai, which will be available for commercial and official purposes.

The Waichiaopu has instructed Li Chia-ao, the ex-High Commissioner in Siberia, to resume his post as Chancellor of the Waichiaopu.

Chin Yung-peng has requested W. W. Yen and Fan Yuan-lien to return to Peking, the former from Tientsin and the latter from Peitaiho, as soon as possible to take up their duties as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Education respectively. Dr. Yen's presence is required in connection with the proposed reply to Mr. Obata with regard to the Anfuite refugees, received in the Japanese Legation.

FRANCE IN FIRM STAND IN SUPPORT OF WRANGEL

(Continued from Page 1)

which were submitted to his colleagues yesterday by M. Millerand.

Moreover, the Matin states, the French Government considers that the Polish Cabinet seemed to favor an energetic effort of which the offer of the supreme command to General Weygand was an indication. The French Government, adds the journal, thought that Poland ought not to be able to say that the Allies themselves had advised her to lay down her arms in disastrous conditions.

LABOR FAVORS SOVIET

London, August 11.—The Labor "Council of Action" sent a deputation to interview Mr. Lloyd George yesterday, with regard to the Russian crisis. The deputation intimated that Labor was strongly opposed to any direct or indirect war against the Bolsheviki.

Mr. Lloyd George asked whether, in the event of a Bolshevik attempt to crush Poland's independence and the Allies sending a single pair of boots to Poland, Labor would strike.

The deputation replied that they would then consider the situation as Labor stood for an independent Poland.

Their speaker requested facilities for an interview with the Russian and Polish representatives in London. The Premier pointed out that the proposal was entirely against diplomatic usage but said that he thought there would be no objection to the deputation sending M. Kameneff their views in writing, seeing that they desired to promote peace.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

After discussing Mr. Lloyd George's explanations, the Labor "Council of Action" decided to call a National Conference of trades unions in London on Friday to consider the policy to be adopted in organising Labor opposition to any war against Soviet Russia. This practically means that Labor is awaiting developments.

London, August 11.—The situation, it is considered, has been eased by Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the House of Commons on the Polish situation. His well-balanced statement in which praise and blame are meted out with corpulous fairness, seems to have disarmed even his opponents, who admit that it has fulfilled the highest expectations.

PRESS OPINION

The Times even calls the statement a remarkable success and points out that it "seemed to draw as much applause from the moderate Labor members as from Mr. Lloyd George's own supporters."

The same impression is gathered from papers of all shades of opinion with certain uncompromising exceptions. Mr. Lloyd George undoubtedly diagnosed public opinion correctly in rebuking Poland for, while that country undoubtedly possessed a large measure of public sympathy, it was generally considered that some drastic corrective to her policy towards Russia was necessary.

It is now felt that the Bolsheviks have been given the opportunity to demonstrate the practical value of their repeated pacific assertions. All eyes are now turned to Minsk as the results of the negotiations there will probably largely determine allied relations towards Russia in the future, but an optimistic feeling prevails that the Bolsheviks will have the common sense to see the advisability of meeting the Allies'

Yangtszepoo Center Ends School Term

The Yangtszepoo Social Center, which is being run as a practical experiment in connection with the Sociological Department of Shanghai College, has just closed a most successful summer session of its night school for mill operatives, having reached an enrollment of nearly 400 students. The Social Center has just inaugurated a moving picture apparatus with an open air theater, and will show industrial and educational pictures to the working classes of that section of the city. There are more than thirty thousand mill laborers there.

NILE DUE TUESDAY

Word received yesterday at the Shanghai office of the China Mail was to the effect that the company's steamer Nile will arrive here Tuesday morning. The Nile will be dispatched for Hongkong direct Wednesday or Thursday.

Bank Shroff Gone; And So Is $22,000

(*Reuter's Service*)

Hongkong, August 14.—A shroff, employed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation here, has absconded with $22,000.

Marriage

ROBERTS-SEELY

Mr. R. P. Roberts, employed by the Municipal Council in the Public Works Department, and Miss Marie Seely were married yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock at St. John's Church by the Rev. J. W. Nichols. The bride was given away by Mr. A. F. Roberts, father of the groom while his brother, Mr. Ray C. Roberts of the Changsha Y.M.C.A. was best man. Both bride and bridegroom are of Boulder, Colorado and Mr. Roberts returned to Shanghai from home leave spent there last February when he brought his parents with him from America. The bride arrived in Shanghai on a recent Empress boat. Following the ceremony the couple were at home at 7 Darroch Road.

SENATE ELECTIONS

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, August 11.—The following are the results of the Senate elections:

Conservatives fourteen seats; Radicals eight; Social Democrats nineteen and Liberals thirty-one as compared with Conservatives eighteen; Radicals twelve; Social-Democrats fifteen and Liberals twenty-seven in the previous Senate.

Chinese Student Wins High Honors In U. S.

Mr. Yen En-tsung of the class of 1918, and subsequently a member of the teaching staff of Shanghai College, went to America a year ago for post graduate study in Political Science. He has received the degree of Master of Arts from the George Washington University with the highest honors, being ranked first in the Graduate School, and his thesis receiving the highest encomiums during the commencement exercises from the President of the University.

George Washington University was founded in 1821 at the nation's Capital, and had 2,654 students enrolled in 1919. Mr. Yen expects to continue his studies for the Doctor's degree and then to return for teaching work in his Alma Mater.

Lovell Returns To Police Here After Service In Army

Mr. J. F. Lovell, a constable on the Shanghai Municipal Police and a sergeant in the Bedford's, returned to the Settlement on the Empress of Russia yesterday. He enlisted in October, 1914, with the first contingent from Shanghai, and has spent the last two years in hospital, having been shot through the arm in the some action. He was awarded the D. C. M.

Heat Wave Hits Eastern States

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, August 11.—The Eastern States are sweltering under a heat wave. The thermometer stands at over 100 degrees and outdoor work has been suspended in many places. Numbers of cotton mills have been closed.

Band Concert

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow, commencing at 5:30 p.m.:

March, "Clear the Way" Douglas
Overture, "Mirella" Counod
Waltz, "Morning's Leaf" Strauss
Selection, "Cosi Tan Tutte" Mozart
Song, "Heart Throbs" Arnold
Selection, "Cox and Box" Sullivan

R. Dramis,
Musician-in-Charge.

Glover's Famous Dog Remedies

Learn the Cure and Prevention of the diseases of your dog.

Book "Dog Diseases and How to Feed" Sent free on request.

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
118 West 31st St.
New York, U. S. A.
Agents: Muller, Phipps & Hodges, Ltd., Shanghai

SAFETY FIRST

A Fire and Burglar-Proof

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOX

is economical insurance on Valuable Papers, Jewelry, etc.

Various Sizes for Various Needs.

INSPECTION INVITED. REGULATIONS GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.
PEKING AND KIANGSE ROADS

HOUSES FOR SALE

199 Avenue Roi Albert—5 rooms, modern plumbing, tennis lawn. Price Tls. 13,000. Terms to suit.

209 Avenue Roi Albert—just finished, two bed rooms, dining room, drawing room, fitted kitchen and pantry, modern plumbing, servant quarters separate. Price Tls. 11,000

APPLY TO

CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.

Willful Waste
Brings
Want

YOUTH does not last forever. Your earning power runs down as your years run up. Wasteful spending *now* means woeful want in the twilight of life. Be thrifty—save and have for the time when you are no longer able to earn.

Fortune favors the far-sighted. Feel the uplift of Thrift by starting to save to-day. You work for your money—why not make it work for *you?* Savings, from $1 up, earn 4% interest here and the interest is compounded twice a year.

A personal Checking Account represents "standing"—yours will be welcome here.

The American-Orinetal Banking Corporation

15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

OVER, 4700 ACCOUNT

BEAVER BOARD

FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS

Solid Comfort, Hot or Cold

Within Beaver Board walls and ceilings there's solid comfort. The closely-meshed pure spruce fibre of this good lumber product resists heat, cold and sound better than lath and plaster or other wall building materials.

You don't have to depend on outside labor for building Beaver Board walls and ceilings. Beaver Board is quickly nailed to the studding of new buildings or partitions or directly over old cracked plaster and dingy wall paper.

Beaver Board has endless uses about the farm. It's just the thing to line your work shop and it's even better for the building of a beautiful new room in some waste space in the house.

In a new booklet, "Building More Comfort into the Farm Home," you'll find many suggestions. It's free together with an actual piece of Beaver Board, if you ask us.

YOU can't expect Beaver Board results unless this trade-mark is on the back of the board you buy.

Sole Agents in China & Japan

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Union Building Phone Central 117

$100.00 IN CASH TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

THE FIRST PRIZE $50.00 MAY BE YOURS

if you will suggest the best slogan (a descriptive eye-catching phrase) for use in our advertising of the G. I. C. Cigarettes. We also offer the following prizes for the next best suggestions:

Second prize: $20.00 Fourth prize: $10.00
Third prize: 15.00 Fifth prize: 5.00

These cigarettes contain nothing but pure tobacco, skillfully blended, giving one a delightful smoke with no ill after-effect, which is something not every cigarette now on the market can boast of.

The G. I. C. Cigarettes are known as :

VICTORY *natural aroma* CIGARETTES

and they are offered to the Public at $1.00 for a handsome tin containing 100 soul-satisfying smokes, and at 10 cts. for an attractive package containing 10 flavor-full cigarettes.

Now, send us your suggestion of the best advertising catch-phrase for these popular-priced "Worth-more-than-they-cost" Cigarettes, and one of these prizes may be yours. Please remember that each letter must be accompanied by an empty package of Victory Cigarettes, and that your suggestion should reach our office not later than September 15th, 1920

Sole Distributors for the Far East:

I. SHAININ & CO., 10, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

Names and addresses of winners chosen by a special committee will be announced as soon as possible after the contest is closed.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

"SUNDOUR"

UNFADABLE FABRICS

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

Patient:—I see you have a Ford, doctor.

Doctor:—Yes, and jolly glad I am too. That car has run 15,000 miles in 3 years and has saved me no end of dollars and surely many lives as it is always ready when I receive a hurried call.

HUDFORD GARAGE

Operated by

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

89-91 Rue Montauban

Telephone Central 322

STAMP OUT ANARCHY IS U.S. WARNING TO RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 1)

says, that the existing regime in Russia is based upon the negation of every principle of honor and good faith, of every usage and convention underlying the whole structure of international law.

CONFESS ANARCHY

The note refers to the open confession of the Bolsheviki that they are relying upon the occurrence of revolutions in all the great civilised nations, including the United States, which the Bolsheviks hope will destroy the governments of those nations and substitute Bolshevik rule.

THREE-FOLD PURPOSE

Washington, August 12.—Diplomatists here consider the State Department's note to Italy on the Polish situation had a three-fold purpose, firstly to give moral support to Poland, secondly, to appeal to the masses in Russia to throw off the Bolshevist yoke and establish constitutional government, and thirdly, to influence other nations resognising the Bolshevists.

While there is no specific mention in the note of Japanese occupation of Siberia, it is generally believed that Mr. Bainbrige Colby referred to the Japanese forces in his allusion to America's favoring the withdrawal of foreign troops from Russian territory.

WARNING TO AMERICANS

London, August 11.—The declaration of the American State Department on Russia is largely discounted by the political deadlock in America, which has rendered the Administration powerless but the document is criticised anyhow as Laodicean and comprising scarcely reconcilable propositions.

Washington, August 12.—The Government are awaiting the outcome of the Minsk negotiations before determining the nature of the steps required to redeem their pledge, given in yesterday's note to support Polish integrity.

Diplomatic circles regard the selection of Italy as the recipient of the note as an adroit way of giving America's friends a warning against political recognition of the Bolsheviks.

FIGHT FOR LIFE

Warsaw, August 11.—The Council of National Defence has issued an impassioned proclamation, denying the accusations of Polish Imperialism and declaring that Poland, since the moment the world recognised her independence, has been continually faced with a fight for life. The proclamation warns the nations of the world that if Polish freedom dies tomorrow theirs will be threatened.

London, August 12.—Reuter learns that, according to a despatch from Warsaw dated August 10, both adversaries were at that time apparently engaged in regrouping their forces for a decisive strike.

The defense of Warsaw on the north side is assured by General Haller's new volunteer army, whose base at the confluence of the rivers Narew and Bug has been considerably strengthened by defensive works.

Fierce fighting was proceeding on the 10th instant on a hundred mile front along the Middle Bug. While north of Brest Litovsk the Russians have crossed the left bank of the River, the Poles held both banks further south.

PERSIANS CONSCRIPTED

London, August 12.—The Times Teheran correspondent telegraphs:

"The Bolsheviki have looted and burned the greater part of Rosht and proclaimed a general mobilisation, conscripting all Persians between 19 and 45 years of age. All food is requisitioned, the inhabitants only receiving an exiguous ration of rice."

Cameron Ordered To Furnish Bail At 2,000 Dollars

The case against William Cameron, charged with larceny from the firm of Andersen, Meyer, and Co. of goods to the value of approximately $2,000 was called in the U. S. Court for China yesterday forenoon.

Major C. P. Holcomb, District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution; accused was not represented.

Cameron waived his right to a preliminary hearing and the case was adjourned, bail being fixed at $2,000 or a bond of $3,000.

MUTT & JEFF
Mutt Didn't Have A Chance With Such A Bone-Head Nurse
By Bud Fisher
LISTEN DOC! MUTT AIN'T ANY BETTER! HE'S BEEN UNCONSCIOUS EVER SINCE YOU WERE HERE YESTERDAY. CAN'T YOU RUN RIGHT OVER? I'M JOLLY WELL FRIGHTENED!
I'LL BE RIGHT OVER!
I CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT! THE MEDICINE I PRESCRIBED FOR MUTT SHOULD HAVE RESTORED HIM TO CONSCIOUSNESS.
POOR MUTT! I KEEP CALLING HIS NAME BUT HE JUST SLEEPS! (SNIFF)
JEFF, GET THAT BOTTLE OF MEDICINE FOR ME, WILL YOU?
SURE, DOC!
M-M! HAVE YOU BEEN FAITHFUL IN GIVING HIM A TEASPOONFUL EVERY HOUR? I FEAR YOU YOU MISSED SEVERAL DOSES!
NO, I AIN'T MISSED A DOSE! I'VE BEEN ON THE JOB EVERY HOUR.
?
BUT I'VE HAD TO USE THIS FORK. I COULDN'T FIND A SPOON IN THE HOUSE!

News Brevities

I. Shainin and Co., 10 Kiukiang Road, agents for the G. I. C. cigarettes, offers $100 in cash for prizes to be given for the five best suggestions for a descriptive eye-catching slogan for use in their advertising of the cigarettes. The first prize will be $50; second, $20; third, $15; Fourth, $10; and fifth, $5. Competitors must send their suggestion to the company before September 15 and each letter must be accompanied by an empty package of Victory cigarettes.

* * *

Insurance companies interested in the huge fire which occurred yesterday morning at the godown of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are invited to send representatives to a meeting to be held at the General Chamber of Commerce tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The question of the adjustment of the losses arising out of the fire will be discussed.

* * *

There will be a meeting of the debenture holders of the Ulooti Rubber Co., Ltd., tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The Excelsior Saloon, the first Chinese barber shop catering to foreigners, opened for business yesterday. It is located next to Chong Sing Tailors, opposite the New World Amusement Park.

* * *

The American Woman's Club is to meet at the Carlton Cafe at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning to discuss plans for a Bridge evening. All members are earnestly requested to be present

* * *

Consul-at-Large C. C. Eberhardt left Shanghai last night after a visit of several days. His next destination is Tsinanfu.

* * *

Mr. Hugo Reiss sailed for Tientsin on the Koonshing yesterday.

* * *

Over one hundred and fifty Shanghai Chinese merchants attended the dinner given by Messrs. Garner, Queich & Co. at the Foh Shing Yuen Restaurant on Canton Road last night. The dinner served was essentially Chinese and the group of actors who entertained throughout the evening were loudly applauded. At the close of the evening flashlight photographs were taken. Messrs. P. F. Pomeroy and H. C. Ying acted on behalf of Messrs. Garner, Queich & Co. as hosts.

* * *

The Shanghai Commercial Federation yesterday addressed a telegram to General Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, protesting against the appointment of Yeh Kung-cho and Chow Tse-chi, two monarchists, as ministers of Communications and of Finance respectively. The message also demanded the punishment of the three alleged traitors, Tsao Julin, Lu Chung-yu and Chang Chung-hsian.

* * *

The second business meeting of the Publicity Committee of the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai will be held at the Carlton Cafe at 12:30 o'clock, Tuesday.

* * *

Reservations are being made for the week-end trip to Pootoo to be made by the steamer Ningshin which is to leave Shanghai at 6 o'clock next Friday evening, August 20 and will go to Pootoo direct arriving there at 5 o'clock the next morning. On its return the vessel will arrive at Shanghai Monday morning.

* * *

Miss Esther Sindles of New York arrived here yesterday on the Empress of Russia to take the post of stenographer and secretary of the Associated Mission Treasurers.

Unclaimed Telegram

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.
August
9 Ahnawake Hastings
Greatnorthern, Shanghai.—Tablequahokia
13 Samuel Raphie Hotel Astor.
Shanghai.—New York.

PARIS GARTERS

No Metal Can Touch You

are made from the best materials obtainable so that they will give you the greatest garter value, service and comfort your money can buy. Sold the world over to men who demand a garter of quality that fits the legs and holds the hose securely and smoothly. Look for the name PARIS on the box. Imitations, at any price, cost you too much.

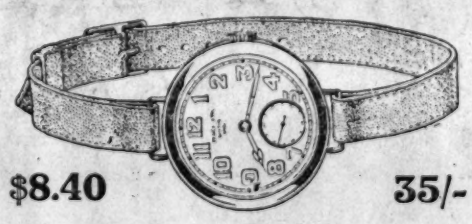
A. STEIN & COMPANY
Makers—Chicago, U. S. A.

Distributors:
Muller, Phipps & Hodges, Ltd., Shanghai, Hongkong, Peking.

IMITATIONS - AT ANY PRICE - COST YOU TOO MUCH

Have you got the right time, always?

Specially made to stand Any Climate



$8.40 35/-

Guaranteed for 10 years. Jewelled at 15 points.

BUY DIRECT FROM ENGLAND

YOU need the precise time, always. Your fullest efficiency as a man of business demands it. You work to a time-table, as every good business man does, and time is a big consideration to you.

Here is a watch—specially constructed to run accurately for 10 years at least—which no climate can affect.

Each watch is warranted not to vary more than a few seconds in 24 hours.

Every single watch is tested, severely. It has to prove completely this fine accuracy—in a heated oven, and in an ice-chamber too.

The case is beautifully polished beside being sand and dust proof.

You are guaranteed the precise time for ten years at a very low cost. A written guaranty will be sent with the watch.

Order it now! Send no money!

PRICE LIST.

This 15 Jewelled Wrist Watch in handsome SOLID NICKEL Case with inner dome, but not luminous.
No. 922 Price (35/-) $8.40

In SOLID SILVER Case (British Government Stamped) with inner dome.
No. 923 Price (45/-) $10.80

Lady's size SOLID SILVER case (British Government Stamped) with inner dome.
No. 924 Price (45/-) $10.80

LUMINOUS DIAL and HANDS (5/-) $1.20 extra.

All these prices are calculated at $4.80 to the £1 Sterling.

SENT Per Post "C.O.D." Send no Money
Just fill in and post the order form below. We do the rest

The quality of every article you buy of us is dependable: your satisfaction is fully guaranteed. If you are not pleased with any article send it back to us. Then we will immediately return your money, and all the postage and other charges you may have paid.

Bankers: The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China and The London City and Midland Bank.

FILL IN THIS ORDER FORM. Then cut it out and put it into an envelope, with your name and full address.

ORDER FORM.
Send me C.O.D. one Wrist Watch
No. ..... Price .....
Also send me your Illustrated Catalogue. My name and full address are enclosed with this order form. 8/27

Fear's Ltd Estd 1858 **857, Bristol Bridge, Bristol**
ENGLAND.
Watchmakers to the British Admiralty.

C. O. C.

Compagnie Orientale de Capitalisation

(Societé Anonyme Francaise)

Paid up Capital: **Mex. $100,000.00**

PREMIUM BONDS OF $2500

Head Office: No. 23 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

At the Third Monthly Drawing, to be held on Monday, 16th day of August, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., about **1,700** Bonds, on which a premium of $12.00 per month has been paid, will participate.

The following Prizes will be drawn:

1st Prize - -	$2500	4th Prize - - -	$100
2nd „ - -	220	5th „ - - -	90
3rd „ - -	150		

AND OF THE REMAINDER, ALL BONDS, having Numbers with the WINNING TERMINAL will be DRAWN BONDS and entitled to a Prize of $12.00 each.

INVEST IN C. O. C. BONDS

Mortimer Reid and Slee. Chartered Accountants. Auditors.

A. Beun. Managing Director.

INVEST IN C. O. C. BONDS

Delightfully Refreshing Drinks at Our Modern

AMERICAN SODA FOUNTAIN

Try a Chocolate Malted Milk for the Hot Days.
Drives Away that Tired Feeling.

SULLIVAN'S "THE PALACE OF SWEETS"

36 NANKING ROAD

SULLIVAN'S Open Nights Until 11 p.m.

"IMPART NEW SENSATIONS TO A HARDENED PALATE"

COCKTAILS!!!

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: YOU CAN MAKE THE FAMOUS AMERICAN DECOCTIONS IN AS FINE A STYLE AS THE HIGHEST SALARIED MIXOLOGIST"

"THE SECRET IS GORDON'S DRY COCKTAIL GIN"

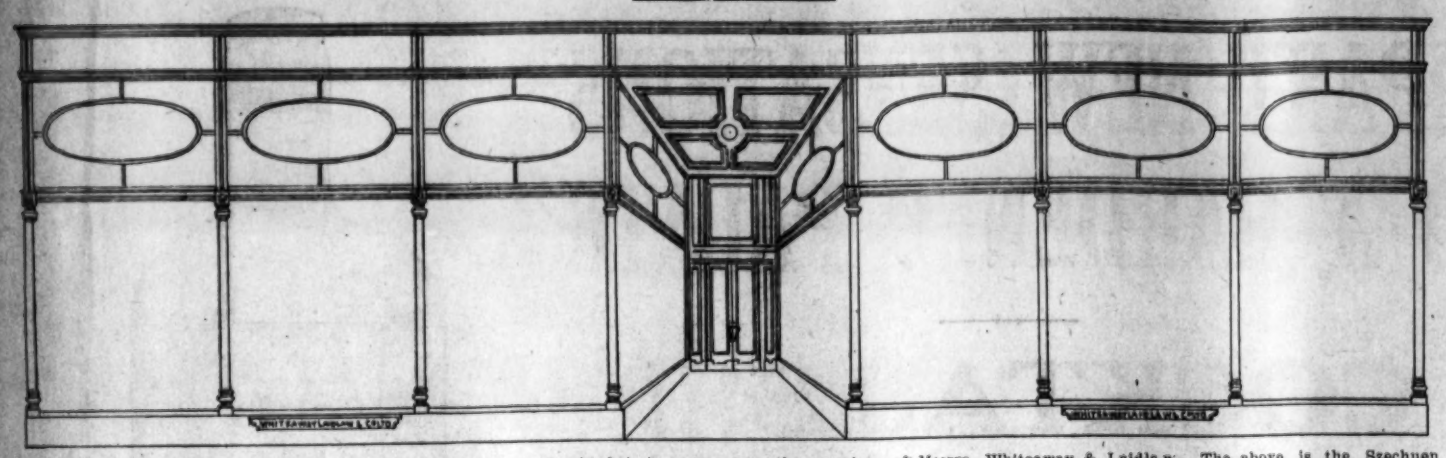
"USE GORDON'S GIN AND SHAKE UP THE FINEST COCKTAIL THAT EVER TRICKLED DOWN THE THROAT OF MORTAL MAN"

AT ALL STOREKEEPERS

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.

Sole Agents

Changes Made In Whiteaway & Laidlaw Store Structure Provide For Extensive Displays Along Szechuen Road In Huge Window Spaces



The above sketch plan shows the new construction work which is in progress on the premises of Messrs. Whiteaway & Laidlaw. The above is the Szechuen Road frontage, and the whole will be, when finished, an arcade along the whole of both fronts, let back to a good depth, to enable shoppers to view the windows without standing out on the narrow pavement. The alterations will be completed in about one month's time, and will add greatly to the general appearance of the building.

Anfu Downfall Records Negative Gains; Tuan Is Still Potential Menace

(Continued from Page 1)

China. It had invested anywhere from three hundred to four hundred million in the Anfu Club. And in a month all that has been swept away.

Too fond a hope is not to be placed in this, however, Messrs. Tsao Ju-lin and Lu Tsung-yu are still alive and at liberty, thanks to their benefactor, the victorious Hsu Shih-chang, President. Chang Tso-lin is not above suspicion. Tuan Chi-jui is still alive, and so long as he is a alive Tokio has a potential dummy to work behind. Conditions will repeat themselves.

ETHICS WRONG

Japan's dominance did not grow exclusively out of the rottenness of a few men. It grew out of the general rottenness of Chinese political ethics—of Eastern political ethics, if you will. There will be internal political struggles in the future as there have been in the past, and there will be again one side to purchase foreign support against its domestic enemies, even at the price of national subjection. And if there is not Japan to sell to, there will be some other Power. There must be a revolution in Chinese political morality, a thorough cleansing of the system, before Japanese influence is purged. For the present the sun of Japan is in eclipse only. It will shine forth again, bright as ever. Stronger, perhaps. The Anfu Club had served its purpose. It had become too conspicuous. Another vehicle, with the camouflage of unfamiliarity, may carry Nippon even farther and faster.

There are gains to be recorded, then, in the toll of the month's events, but they are negative gains. The Anfu Club is out. And what is in? Six of one and half-a-dozen of another is an exaggeration, but five and seven is an accurate apportionment.

LITTLE HSU BLACKLISTED

There is much show of punishment of offenders, but of the four worst—Tuan Chi-jui, Lu Tsung-yu, Tsao Ju-lin and Little Hsu—only Little Hsu is on the blacklist. There is a general conspiracy of tenderness for Tuan Chi-jui, based partly on his one-time prestige, partly on sentimentality, partly on his possession of the goods on many of those now glistening with virtue, and partly on error. And as long as Tuan Chi-jui is alive and at liberty he is a potential menace.

I believe it to be the sheerest nonsense that Tuan Chi-jui has been an innocent victim. The usual apologia for him, that he is a good man in the hands of bad advisers, I believe to the grossest folly, the sort of thing that is bandied about by Chinese among foreigners for propaganda. I do not believe he has been either unconscious of or innocent of the fact that his party has betrayed the country. Ignorant and stupid a man he undoubtedly is, he has not been so ignorant and so blind. And if the best that can be said for him is said, that he has been only a tool, a signboard, then he should be put where he can never again be used for a signboard.

ACCUSED OF TREASON

As for Tsao Ju-lin and Lu Tsung-yu, it is a hardy adventurer in opinions who would dispute their treason. They remain innocent of any formal charge and they will probably remain so. President Hsu can be trusted to see to that, unless the most rigorous pressure is put upon him. He has reasons of his own. They have been his proteges and his advisers, even in the last few weeks. They have been his political agents. And they will come back. They were cast into oblivion by the students' rising a year ago, they have been just as active ever since. They will remain active. Japan's bridges have not been burned. And they are Japan's bridges.

Leaving them out of consideration, even, what have we in place of the Anfu Club? We have Chang Tso-lin, Tsao Kun and Hsu Shih-chang. Seven of one, as I said, and five of the other. One gang has been replaced by another. From neither is there any prospect of basic, material benefit to China—the four hundred million.

WU WAS HOPE

Of the conquerors of the Anfu Club the only one from whom there was anything to be expected, the only one who represented anything that would materially benefit China, has least to do with the reconstruction so-called. That is Wu Pei-fu. It was Wu Pei-fu who defeated Little Hsu, but the spoils have gone to Chang Tso-lin, first, and then Tsao Kun. Wu Pei-fu has already withdrawn, justifiably angered. The proposals he has put forth, a national reconstruction assembly, partial disbandment, concentration of troops under the Central Government, abolition of the Tuchunate, disbandment of the spurious parliament, are being quietly shelved.

Naturally so. For these matters do not interest Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun. They do not interest President Hsu particularly. You will see the millenium before you see Chang Tso-lin disbanding any of his army voluntarily or taking military orders from Peking, unless they are dictated by him. The same is true of Tsao Kun. And of the multitudinous hangers-on of both. They are interested only in the spoils. No better index to Chang Tso-lin's intentions could be given than his insistence on the reappointment of Chin Yun-peng as premier. He who looks for anything of that worthy may cherish his illusion.

CDITICISES PRESIDENT

Nor is anything of lasting benefit to be expected as long as China is clutched about the neck by the old man of the sea in the Presidential palace. A more pitiable and ignominious spectacle than that of Hsu Shih-chang in the last month has not been seen in republican China. Issuing mandates now at the dictate of one general, now at the dictate of another, spinelessly doing the bidding of him who made the loudest threat, concerned only in preserving his own office—that has been the President of China. That will always be the President of China so long as Hsu Shih-chang holds that office. He neither knows, nor understands, nor desires the implications of a new order. He is a mandarin, of the concentrated essence of mandarinatism. He represents all that obstructs China on its way toward regeneration.

That will be reflected perfectly in his attitude toward the pseude-Parliament, the body that was elected with Anfu—or Japanese—money and since its election in 1918 has received a monthly subsidy from the Anfu Club. It has no legal claim to existence, certainly it has no moral claim. But it cannot be dismissed, as Wu Pei-fu and commonsense demand. It cannot be, because to dismiss it is to dismiss President Hsu Shih-chang. That was the parliament that elected Hsu Shih-chang. To be sure, nobody has ever had any illusions as to the legality of Hsu Shih-chang's title to his office. But for Hsu to issue a mandate dismissing parliament and himself—that is not the way of Hsu Shih-chang of all men.

MEANINGLESS MANDATES

Instead there will be a series of meaningless mandates, a few feckless compromises, the appointment of a few men pleasing to Chang Tso-lin, with Chin Yun-peng as the dummy to jump when the strings are pulled, President Hsu issuing mandates at the order of the most blustering general, for the nonce Chang Tso-lin.

There is only one other possibility—Wu Pei-fu. Wu has withdrawn to Honan. He intends to concentrate his military strength, to consolidate himself. He intends to make himself a force for threat. And it must not be forgotten that he has the best fighting army in China and that he captured prodigious quantities of munitions. He needs money and in the raising of it he may go the way of all other Chinese officialdom come to wealth, but he is for all that China's best hope.

I do not, in making that statement, except the pseude-liberals of the Kuomintang, Sun Yat-sen et. al. of Shanghai. They are irredeemably discredited. It is not to be forgotten that while even the ricsha coolies of the North were united in fervent hope of the Anfu Club's defeat in the field, Dr. Sun and his grand liberal following were doing all in their power in Shanghai to prevent that defeat. They spread Anfu propaganda. They used what little potential military strength they had to embarrass the Chihli party in the Lower Yangtsze.

IS-NOT PARTISAN

I am no partisan of the Chihli party, as I have already made clear. But it is another thing to help the Anfuites, to seek to fasten closer on China the grip of Japan. And it was characteristically ludicrous that Dr. Sun should have chosen as the moment for the cementing of his grand alliance with the Anfuites the very moment at which it started to destruction. The best assistance the Kuomintang can give the cause to which it is supposed to be dedicated is to bury itself in the deepest pit of oblivion. It has served its purpose. It is now only an obstruction to all that is best for China.

If you cast the accounts then for all the upheaval you find that there has been change and little more besides. A cycle has ended, another like it has begun. In the meantime may Providence have mercy on China.

How to Tell if you have Kidney Trouble

Does it make you think—when you wake up with a headache and a nasty taste in your mouth?

When you start the day as tired as when you finish?

When you get those stabbing pains in the back?

When your arms and legs ache?

When you feel irritable and depressed?

All these mean kidney troubles, and kidney troubles demand a kidney remedy; not one which affects the bowels, but one that goes straight to the kidneys and bladder.

For all these painful symptoms—and for the most stubborn cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, gravel, bladder inflammation, and Bright's Disease—there is one sure and safe remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. Albert Carpenter, of 17, Lambeth-walk, Westminster, S.W., says:—

"My kidneys and bladder were weak from childhood, and time after time I was ill, and often in hospital with rheumatism. In March, 1912, I was in a very critical condition with rheumatic fever, when a small box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills was given to my mother. I started taking them, and in two days I could move about again. I continued the treatment, and after six weeks I returned to work, and have continued ever since. I can lift and handle half a hundredweight of metal with ease, and without any traces of my old pains." This letter was written in 1912. Seven years later Mr. Carpenter wrote confirming his previous testimonial. He says: "I have recommended De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to many people—some of them very bad cases—and I have never known them fail."

If the kidneys are weak or diseased, the waste substances of the body which they should filter from the blood are retained in the system, causing auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning. These poisons, in the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, accumulate in all parts of the body, causing those agonising, tearing, stabbing pains in the back and limbs.

You can only free the body of this poison by promoting the healthy vigorous action of the kidneys and bladder. This must be done by means of a remedy which will purge them as other remedies purge the bowels, so that they will be able to continue properly their work of passing off the uric acid from the system.

Mr. A. CARPENTER. (from Photo.)

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure all complaints of the kidneys and bladder by removing the cause—the poisonous uric acid—right out of the blood through the bladder. When you see a blue tinge in the urine you know that the healing properties are doing their work, and you may expect immediate relief from pain.

Remember, if you neglect symptoms of kidney trouble you are running a serious risk. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys and bladder, instead of merely regulating the bowels as most so-called "Kidney pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

In a recent test out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three, two got so much benefit as to be almost sure of a cure, and in the remaining case the disease had gone too far.

Perfectly safe, they are an ideal remedy for old and young alike. "A wonderful little pill—worth its weight in gold!" writes a grateful patient.

If your kidneys are healthy, you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's Disease that causes so many deaths every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease, and promote normal good health and outlook.

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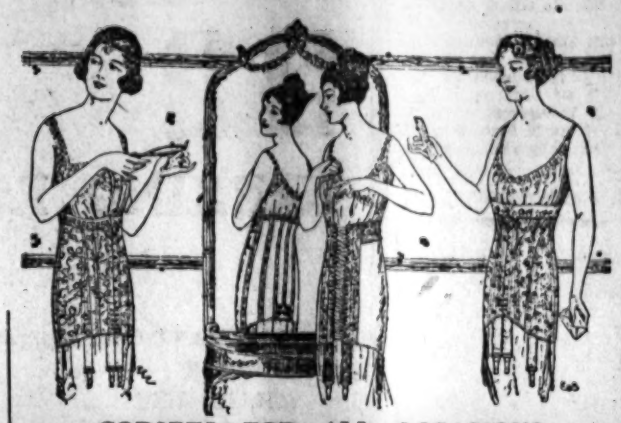

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American silk stocking of 14 inch. leg. Well made and finished, black only. Price $3.50

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Special offer of silk leg stockings spliced heel and toes, black only.
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Lissue soft as Silk, strong as linen, excellent for washing.
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TERMS — CASH **NO CREDIT**

IRVIN COBB TELLS OF DEMOCRATS IN BIG CONVENTION

Publicist Who Splinted Split Infinitives And Set Grammar To Music

ONE DELEGATE'S STOPPER

Well Known Dry Leader Learns Of Personal 'Bereavement' By Damp Flank Pocket

BY IRVIN S. COBB

San Francisco, July 2.—This day the convention opened with brass bands and progressed rapidly to brass knucks. About the time when one lifelong advocate of universal disarmament from Kentucky, in a little informal discussion over the peace plank, was getting a 5-inch spring-back dirk knife out of his pocket, being actuated in the interest of harmony within the party by an almost irresistible desire to carve a Pennsylvania Quaker who nervously fumbled a loaded cane, a thing happened outside the convention hall which yet had a bearing upon what went on within it.

At the very moment the honorary pall bearers, headed by chief mourner Carter Glass, were bringing in the remains of the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions, George Creel, softly gibbering in undertones, was being put to bed in his room at a local hotel with ice on his pulsing temples. They had to fetch in a miniature of Josephus Daniels and let him look at it before he became coherently calm. At the hour of penning these words the patient is resting quietly, with every prospect ultimately of recovering unless some thoughtless person should carelessly mention the name of Admiral Sims in his presence.

OCCUPIED TOP DRAWER

As may be recalled, Mr. Creel was formerly at the head of the Bureau of Public Information. Through the war he occupied the top drawer of the bureau, only resigning because he got so far behind with his hating.

Privately Mr. Creel is one of the most lovable and loving of our distinguished American literateurs, but in his visible aspects as a publicist he is a professional hater. He takes in hating for a living, doing hating either with a high gloss or with the dull domestic finish, as desired. Mainly he hates Republicanism in mass, but he also has quite a few individual names on his hate list.

Well, George, having caught up with his spring and summer hating and having a few weeks to spare before the fall season opens, was brought out here to impart a proper artistic flavor to the platform. It was his job to pass on the literary merits of the various planks as offered by Democratic volunteer lifesavers.

MILES OF MANUSCRIPTS

Serving in this capacity he read ninety running miles of manuscripts. He read dry planks which were wet with the sweat of the brows of their composers, and he read wet planks which belied themselves by being most remarkably dry reading.

He read Irish planks by gentlemen who so hate everything English that they commit mayhem upon the popular language of that name every time they take pen in hand. He read Suffrage planks written by lady delegates in violet ink on cream laid stationery and tied up in yellow ribbons. While reading the Suffrage planks Mr. Creel suffered from a severe headache brought on by inhaling so much sachet powder.

He read a plank tendered by an elderly statesman with a white goatee hailing from a section where the "R" is silent, as in "No'th Ca'linah," which called upon the convention to pay a tribute to our heroic Confederate dead.

PLANKS AND PLANKS

He read a plank by a patriot from Northern California putting the party on record as unqualifiedly denouncing the hellish action of the Census Bureau in giving Los Angeles a larger population than San Francisco; and he read a counter plank by a delegate from the southern end of the State, a prominent real estate dealer in his own vicinty, heartily endorsing the Census Bureau for so doing. Differing as they did in all other respects, both these planks came out strongly on behalf of the California climate.

In all he read 4,078 planks. He culled and picked, discarded and chose, adopted and adapted, until reason tottered on her throne. He put split infinitives in splints and reduced many compound fractures of the parts of speech. He set grammar to music and he rescued syntax from the fate which threatened her. He argued with determined gents who started out by saying that from the position they had taken on this or that issue they would not abate one jot or tittle, but who were finally willing to compromise by throwing off several of the smaller jots and a few medium length tittles.

ABLE TO HOLD OUT

Thanks be to a strong constitution and a frame strengthened by healthy daily exercise, such as fifteen minutes of steady hating upon arising and twice a week throwing the sixteen pound shot at a picture of Col. George B. M. Harvey, Mr. Creel held out until an early hour this morning, when collapse came. Lately George, as we call him, has been conducting a memory system institute in New York. As soon as he is able to travel he is going back home to take his own course backwards so as to forget this week of his life in San Francisco.

While applauding the Bryan or bone-head-dry plank this morning, a well-known leader of the Prohibition forces, of a certain Eastern State suffered a severe personal bereavement. His heart was in the right place, but his stopper played him false. As in the excess of his fervor he leaped up and down upon the floor of the convention a treacherous cork was jostled out.

HAS DAMP FEELING

The first intimation to him of his great loss was a damp feeling in the vicinity of his flank pocket. Pausing, he twisted his head about and glanced down, realised the worst and knew that if a rattlesnake or ablue-gummed Republican should happen to bite him during the present trip he would be doomed.

The best thing about this incident is that it is not a flight of fancy on my part—it's a fact. There are thousands of us Prohibitionists these days who don't let our left hand know what our right hip is doing, but one and all we may be depended upon to cheer the Eighteenth Amendment for hours on a stretch.

I don't believe that ever before in the history of National Conventions were so many good looking women assembled under one roof as sat today in the big hall as spectators. In the matter of producing female beauty, San Francisco is undoubtedly the Paducha, Ky., of the West.

Montana Beauty Selected As "Queen Of Golden Glow"

Miss Marie Mosher, of Montana, who will be crowned "Queen of the Golden Glow," on September 13, during the Golden Glow Festival of Montana. Miss Mosher, as Miss Helena, will preside over the Montana State Fair and other official occasions. The Golden Glow was chosen as the flower of Helena recently. The candidates for flower queen were selected by popular vote. From ten receiving the highest number of votes, a secret committee, which dogged the young ladies' footsteps for two weeks, finally chose Miss Mosher.

Obituary

WILLIAM H. DIETRICH

Word has been received here of the death at Bombay on August 11 of Mr. William H. Dietrich who was connected with the United States Steel Products Company and was well-known in Shanghai, having been a resident of the city for many years.

RALPH B. COLSON

Mr. Ralph B. Colson, secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Hankow, died there Thursday following an acute attack of spinal meningitis, according to a message received in Shanghai yesterday. He was a native of New York state and at the time of his death was 31 years of ago. For some time before he came to China Mr. Colson was a student secretary of the New York State Committee of the Y.M.C.A. and later was traveling secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement and secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at Youngstown, Ohio. He came to China in September, 1917. He is survived by a widow and two children.

Milkmaid Sterilized Milk
is invaluable
in sickness
and convalescence.

ABOUT YOUR DAUGHTER

No Longer A Child

If your daughter is pale, complains of weakness and depression, feels tired out after a little exertion; if she tells you of headache or backache, do not disregard these warnings. Your daughter needs help for she is most probably anaemic—that is, bloodless.

Should you notice any of these disturbing signs, lose no time but procure for her Dr. Williams' pink pills, for her unhealthy girlhood is bound to lead to unhealthy womanhood.

What Dr. Williams' pink pills can accomplish is instanced by the case of Miss Eule M. H. Mortier, a young lady school-teacher residing at "Lake Wood," Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon.

"About 8 years ago I was a great sufferer with asthma and was also very anaemic," she said. "I became extremely thin and weak, with a constant tired feeling. My face was pallid; my eyes were sunken in deep dark circles and had a nasty pain behind them.

"So poor was my appetite that it was only a pretence for me to sit at the table at all. I had a hacking cough and a very bad pain in the chest which allowed me to get very little sleep. The asthma caused me difficulty in breathing, particularly at night. Night sweats worried me a great deal and I got into a thoroughly low-spirited and depressed condition.

"After trying various medicines without good result I gave Dr. Williams' pink pills a trial on the advice of my father. These brought about a wonderful improvement. My appetite began to pick up and I could again enjoy my meals. My spirits rose and I regained lost flesh and colour. And as I continued with the treatment the asthma which had troubled me for three years disappeared altogether. I lost my troublesome cough, the pain left my chest, my breathing became regular, the night sweats ceased and I was able once more to enjoy a good night's sleep, awaking in the morning rested and refreshed. I owe my cure to Dr. Williams' pink pills and am always pleased to recommend them to any sufferers I find."

Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people enrich the impoverished blood, and by doing so they repair waste and prevent disease. They give to sickly dropping girls health, brightness, and charm, with colour in the cheeks, sparkling eyes, a light step and high spirits. Let your daughter begin them today; any dealer supplies these pills; or they can be obtained, one bottle for $1.50 six for $8.00, post free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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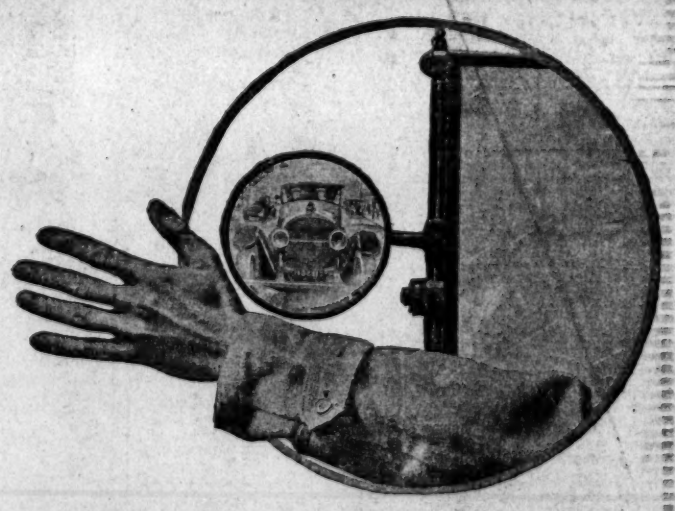

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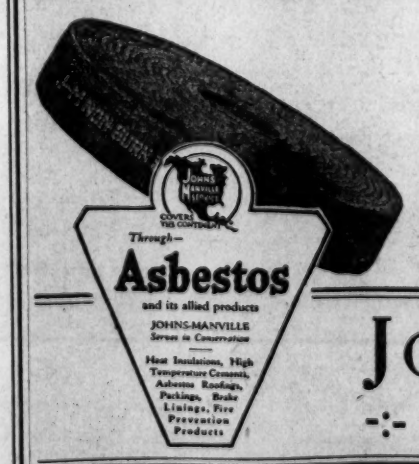

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Russian Gold Fund's Adventures And Present Status

How Kokchak Lost His Life Clinging To A Trainload Of Precious Metal—Various Shipments To England, Hongkong And Germany Detailed—Amount Now On Hand

By W. J. NOVITSKY
(Former Assistant Minister of Finance of the All-Russian Government)

Rumors about Russian gold have filled the newspapers for the last six years. Before the beginning of the World War general attention was attracted by the amount of the gold reserve accumulated in the vaults of the State Bank at Petrograd—the greatest relative amount of gold in the whole world. In the course of the war the difficult situation of the Bank of England gave place to vague rumors circulated in the press as to the arrival of Russian gold in England and Canada.

The revolution in Russia of November, 1917, and the beginning of the Bolshevist era brought forth sensational communications relating to the Russian gold: It was being handed over to Germany under the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty; it was being spent abroad on propaganda; it was being tendered by the Bolsheviki in exchange for cloth, machinery and other necessary commodities.

In the Fall of 1918, at the time of the origin of the Czecho-Slovak movement toward the east, we heard of the capture by them of gold in Kazan, of its transportation to Samara and Ufa. So ran the reports. Last, gold appeared in Omsk, first in the hands of the Siberian Government and later in possession of the Government headed by Admiral Kolchak. This gold was being used as a basis for credit transactions between the Omsk Government and France, England, the United States and Japan.

The dramatic end of Admiral Kolchak was also linked with this gold, and finally now again the question is being raised as to the quantity of gold which, at present is at the disposal of the Bolsheviki.

FALSE REPORTS DISSIPATED

The present article is intended to set at rest all these reports and tell the true story of the fate of the Russian gold from 1914 up to the last hour. It will also answer the question as to what quantity exactly of metal may be found in the hands of the Soviet Government of Russia and might be utilised as a basis of guaranteed credits in the exchange of goods.

The policy of the Russian Ministry of Finance to reinforce the gold fund began soon after the Russo-Japanese war. All credit for concentrating for a "rainy day" a great gold reserve in the vaults of the State Bank is to be given entirely to the Minister of Finance of that period, Count Kokovtzeff, through whose efforts the Russian gold reserve reached in 1914 the record figure of about 1,601,000 rubles (exclusive of the gold at that time on current accounts outside of Russia). This policy of concentrating gold has been facilitated by the abundant crops of 1909 and 1910, as well as by the increase in the extraction of gold in Siberia from 1910 to 1913.

On the other hand, Russian Railway loans which were being placed abroad during the last few years preceding the World War have also contributed largely to the process of accumulating gold abroad. In accordance with agreements of the Russian Government with private railway companies the proceeds of such loans were placed on the accounts of the Russian Treasury abroad and used there for the acquisition of metal, whereas settlement with the railway companies in Russia was effected in rubles.

In spite of having entered the war with such an ample gold stock, Russia's position, from the viewpoint of finance, was much weaker than that of other belligerents. The mass of her rural population was not accustomed to subscribing to loans and the small capacity of the Russian interior market forced the Government to cover the greater part of the war expenditure by increased issues of paper money. The necessity of payment credits abroad for war supplies and the coupons of Russian external loans, and the impossibility in the first months of the war of obtaining credits from the Allies, forced the Government to embark upon the policy of spending its gold reserve.

SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND

The first shipment of gold from Russia to England, called for by the agreement between the British and Russian Governments, amounted £8,000,000 and took place in October, 1914. The secrecy of the shipment was guarded by all possible precautions. The cruiser Drake and the military transport Mantois upon reaching Archangel were kept in the open sea at a distance of thirty miles from the land, and the gold was transboarded during the night from lighters and barges. Notwithstanding all measures of secrecy, Germany became aware of this shipment, and on the way to England the Drake and the Mantois met with mine fields sown by German submarine mine layers. The gold was safely delivered to Liverpool, but the fate of the two vessels, which were damaged while conveying it, forced the Government to refrain from further shipments via this route. Subsequent shipments were conveyed by rail to Vladivostok and from there on board Japanese cruisers to Vancouver, B. C.

The shipment above referred to of £8,000,000 was a sale of Russian gold to Great Britain. Its proceeds were rapidly exhausted, and in order to obtain credits in pounds sterling, urgently needed by Russia for the successful prosecution of the war, two financial agreements were entered into between the two Governments providing for shipments by Russia to England of gold to the amounts of £40,000,000 and of £20,000,000 respectively.

HOW GOLD WAS MOVED

Shipments were made partly to Japan and partly to Canada. In accordance with an agreement between the British Admiralty and the Naval Ministry of Japan, shipments on board of Japanese men of war were under Japanese convoy. In the same way £20,000,000 was shipped under a second agreement from Moscow in February, 1917, a short while before the revolution.

Under the agreements, in exchange of the gold shipped, credits were granted to Russia in England: under the first for £300,000,000 and under the second for £150,000,000.

In connection with these arrangements, and as an outcome of same, there originated the important liability by Russia in favor of England, which, with other credits opened in favor of Russia, amounted to about £561,000,000 at the time of the Bolshevist upheaval.

The above shipments of gold actually decreased the Russian stock by £68,000,000 ($330,000,000).

In addition to these shipments the Russian Government, in order to pay in Sweden for war contracts, started in the Fall of 1917, on the very eve of the Bolshevist upheaval, negotiations with a syndicate of Swedish banks for a credit in kroners on delivery to Sweden of gold to the value of $2,500,000. This gold was shipped to Stockholm in October, 1917, and is still kept in the Swedish Riksbank.

These are all the credit operations connected with the shipment of gold from Russia during the world war. However, further operations of the depositing gold were effected by the Government of Admiral Kolchak much later, in the Fall of 1919, as I will tell later.

Let us examine now the events of November, 1917, from the moment of the seizure of the power by the Bolsheviki, as related to the gold at that time in Russia.

GOLD STOCK ON HAND

Of the gold that remained in Russia up to the moment of the Bolshevist upheaval, to the amount of more than $600,000,000, half was stored in Samara and then in Kazan, the remaining part in Moscow and in Petrograd. Forced to accept all the conditions dictated by Germany, the Soviet Government was obliged to ship to Berlin out of the Moscow funds $160,000,000 (320,000,000 rubles) in accordance with the conditions of the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty. We know that this gold represented one-third part of the levy imposed upon Russia. The second third part consisted of 320,000,000 rubles credit notes of the old issue, or so-called Romanoff notes, discounted at 110 marks per 100 rubles, and amounted consequently to 352,000,000 German marks. The rate of exchange of 110 marks as mentioned above did not correspond with the rates prevailing at that time in Scandinavian countries, and the application of it by the Germans can be explained only by the fact that they adopted as a basis a "new gold parity, and not the actual exchange rate. Owing to this the Germans received gold to the equivalent of 320,000,000 credit rubles, and therefore gold also must be returned to Russia in the future in the amount of 352,000,000 marks.

The last one-third lot of the levy shipped to Germany consisted of manufactured articles and cotton, which under the guise of requisition and confiscation had been taken away by the Bolshevist Government from Russia, and in the main part from Moscow, industrials and merchants. The value of these goods in accordance with information at hand, exceeds greatly the value of either of the two items previously mentioned, as the Bolsheviki handed the Germans goods in accordance with a valuation established on a friendly arbitrary basis which was, at any rate, much lower than the prices prevailing at that time on the Russian markets.

The gold which represented the first one-third part of the Russian contribution was, in obedience to the conditions of the armistice, handed over by Germany to the Allies in the Fall of 1918, and is now stored in the Banque de France.

IN SAMARA AND KAZAN

As to the gold stored in Samara and Kazan, its history is as follows:

In June, 1918, when the Czecho-Slovak movement originated along the lower course of the Volga River, which resulted in the overthrow of the Soviet rule in the area where the Czecho-Slovak forces operated, the Soviet Government evacuated from Samara to Kazan part of the gold reserve stored with the Samara branch of the State Bank. There was already stored in the vaults of the local branch of the State Bank in Kazan a small quantity of gold, brought thither from Central Russia in the course of the war with Germany.

When, in the following month, the Bolsheviki were forced to evacuate Kazan, they had no time to spare to lift the gold which remained, in the amount of slightly more than 30,000 poods—$330,000,000. It was thus captured from them.

The figure of 40,000 poods gold, which is often seen in all documents, official as well as private does not correspond with the actual state of things. This exaggeration can be explained by the probability that the estimate has accepted as pure gold the weight of alloy from which silver was not yet separated.

(Continued on Page 10)

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Russian Gold Fund's Adventures And Present Status

(Continued from Page 9)

and that the weight of tare was included. The balance sheet of the State Bank in Omsk gives as a basic figure the amount of $332,915,653—30,562 poods in coin and bars; also 2,000 poods (about £72,000) of gold and silver alloys of various concentration.

The gold from Kazan in the latter part of August, 1918, was transported on steamers and barges to Samara and was stored there up to the moment when the members of the Constituent Assembly left for Ufa, whence the gold was also moved.

When the members of the Constituent Assembly were at Ufa negotiations were conducted with the Siberian Government, at that time already formed in Omsk, regarding the fusion and formation of a coalition government. Under the pressure of the Bolsheviki the People's Government decided to remove from Ufa to Tcheliabinsk, to remove thereto the gold reserve, while at the same time continuing negotiations with the Siberian Government.

Here, however, things happened which had not been foreseen by the members of the Constituent Assembly. On the arrival in Tcheliabinsk of the trains of the people's representatives with the trains of gold, the members of the Government went in full quorum in search of a place for the safe storing of the metal. They intended to use the vaults of the State Bank, but on their return to the railway station the trains containing the gold were gone. Upon some body's orders they had been directed to Omsk, where they duly and safely arrived.

This political coup of some of the leaders of the Siberian Government deprived the People's Government of their main assets in negotiations with the Siberian Government. A directory was formed, based upon the principle of coalition between the two Governments, but, as is well known, it did not last very long and was replaced by the supreme authority of Kolchak.

The appearance of the gold in Omsk became the subject of great rejoicing by the Siberian Government. All the hopes of economical resurrection of Siberia were based on this gold. Public opinion was for conserving it intact, up to the moment of the convocation of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly; but the lack of equipment for the Siberian Army fighting the Bolsheviki and the demands by the Allies for effective guarantees of payment for arms and ammunition, compelled Admiral Kolchak to use the reserve.

In May, 1919, sales of gold began to take place to cover the acquisition of military supplies. Besides, it became necessary to ship gold to Hongkong in connection with the opening in favor of the Omsk Government of a credit by an Anglo-American Syndicate (Baring Brothers Company; Kidder, Peabody and Co.). Altogether there was shipped from Omsk to Vladivostok 13,234 poods—$144,076,719—of which 11,234 poods—$122,302,997 reached the destination safely, whereas 2,000 poods—$21,773,722—was seized by Ataman Semenoff and held in Tchita.

SALES OF THE METAL

Of the 11,234.5 poods which reached Vladivostok, 2,000 poods represent alloys of gold with silver and silver with gold, which had been stored by Vladivostok in the vaults of the State Bank. The remaining 9,294.5 poods represent gold employed for the establishment of credit operations. The sale of gold amounted to 3,232 poods—$35,186,333—out of which in May, 1918, there was sold:

To the French Government	$1,371,745
To Britishers	5,617,620
In July to Britishers and French	7,599,028
In August to Japanese	6,989,365
In September to Japanese	5,443,430
In September to French	8,165,145
Total	$35,186,333

Deposits of gold have been effected for 6,002 poods—$65,342,940—as follows: For the Japanese operations (credit of 30,000,000 yen), $16,330,291; for operation with the Anglo-American - Syndicate, $46,835,277; for the purchase of rifles and machine guns in America, $2,177,372; total, $65,340,940.

So that out of the original deposit of $332,915,653 gold in Omsk on the date of the evacuation of the city there remained $210,406,692.

Admiral Kolchak loaded this gold within ten days, from Oct. 28 to Nov. 8, into forty cars formed into a special train. He formed trains under the letters A. B. C. D. E. and with an armored train they left Omsk in the course of Nov. 12 and in the night following. Omsk was occupied on the night of Nov. 15. The Admiral himself proceeded in Train B. The gold was carried in Train D. and the Trains A. B. C. and E. carried his staff, chancery and the guard.

At Tatarskaia, 125 versts from Omsk, Train B collided with the rear of the train with the gold, and in the collision a fire started that destroyed eight cars, while eighty men of the guard were killed and thirty men wounded. Cases and boxes containing gold were lost from some of the cars.

After the gold had been reloaded into new cars the trains arrived safely at Novonikolaievsk, where they remained up to Dec. 4. On that day it became possible to organise for proceeding to the east. The Czechs, who up to that time had seized all locomotives for the purpose of evacuating their troops, refused to let Admiral Kolchak have the seven locomotives required by him, and these were placed at his disposal only after foreign representatives had intervened and pressure had been exerted upon the Czechs by General Syrovoy. At this moment the congestion of traffic had reached its maximum and the capacity of the road had been reduced to two trains in twenty-four hours. As a consequence, four trains of Admiral Kolchak's were left in Krassnoiarsk and only two reached Nijneudinsk—the train on which the Admiral personally was proceeding and the train with the gold.

As is now generally known, events took place in Nijneudinsk which forced Admiral Kolchak to leave his train, as well as the train of gold. Believing the promises of General Janin, transmitted to him by the Czechs, guaranteeing a free passage to the east in a Czech detachment, Admiral Kolchak, with twenty-eight persons of his entourage and officers of the convoy, moved into one of the cars, which was later coupled to the train of the 6th Czech Regiment. On January 7 this train, decorated with flags of all the Allies, left Nijneudinsk for Irkutsk. There the Czech convoy was dismissed and Kolchak was handed over to the Socialists.

The tragic death of Admiral Kolchak has to a certain extent a connection with the question of this gold. Unwilling, despite the requests of his Ministers, to be separated from it and send it to Irkutsk, the Admiral to a certain extent delayed his movement to the east. Without the gold he should have reached Irkutsk prior to Dec. 24, the day upon which the Socialist coup took place, and his fate would in all probability have been different.

WHERE GOLD WAS CHEAP

The fate of the train with the gold left in Nijneudinsk is uncertain. The responsibility for its safety must fall entirely upon the Czecho-Slovak Army. In accordance with the agreement at the end of January, 1920, calling for an armistice between the Bolsheviki and the Czechs, this gold was transferred to the representatives of the Bolsheviki, as a condition of the authorisation for the Czech trains to proceed unmolested through the Bolshevist lines on their way to the east.

In order to obtain now a complete picture of the whereabouts of the Russian gold within Russia and abroad, and to estimate such amounts of gold as are now within Soviet Russia, it becomes necessary to consider the extraction of gold in Siberia from the beginning of the war to date.

The years preceding the war and the first year of the war belong to the period of very large receipts of gold for refining purposes on the Ural, in Eastern and Western Siberia, by State as well as private laboratories. These figures enable us to conclude that the extraction of gold prior to the war was increasing rapidly. The quantity of gold received in the laboratory for refining purposes was, in accordance with official data in 1910, $38,855,000; in 1913, $40,433,000, and in 1914, $44,157,000. Of these quantities 80 percent of the gold extracted is Siberia's share and 20 percent goes to the Ural.

SIBERIAN PRODUCTION

The year 1915 shows, on the contrary, a fall-off of the extraction. The gold delivered to laboratories is shown to be to the value of $32,660,000. In 1916 these figures declined to $21,774,000. There are no further official data available, but in accordance with information that was at the disposal of the Ministry of Finance in Omsk the quantity for 1917 was $16,330,000 and in 1918 and 1919 $10,886,861 yearly.

Notwithstanding this decrease of the extraction of gold in Siberia there was extracted during these years not less than 3,600 poods. A considerable part of this was in Irkutsk, where at the moment of the seizure of power by the Socialists, in January, 1920, the reserve in the State Bank was estimated at a little over 2,000 poods. This gold represented in its major part the result of the extraction from the mines of the Lena gold fields and the region of the Rodaido gold refining laboratory. It was never carried on the balance of the State Bank of Omsk and its find in such a quantity by the Bolsheviki must have given them considerable surprise.

In his turn, also, Ataman Semenoff cornered about 500 poods of this gold, partly through purchasing from agents, partly through confiscating it at Daurie from travelers. If, further we take into consideration that in 1918, after the accession to power by the Siberian Government, the Bolsheviki carried away from Omsk 167 poods (about 26,012) of gold, we shall succeed in accounting for 2,500 poods of the total.

We must finally examine the two sources from which the Bolsheviki could draw in order to replenish their gold stock. Among these are the elimination of gold coin from circulation and the confiscation of gold objects belonging to churches, convents, monasteries and palaces and private owners.

GOLD IN HIDING

The quantity of secreted gold coin previously in circulation in Russia is estimated at 500,000,000 rubles. The bulk of this gold was secreted in the people's holdings as a result of the policy of forcing gold into circulation practiced by the Ministry of Finance in the beginning of the current century. Endeavors to get it out of circulation through appeals to patriotism at the beginning of the war did not yield tangible results. The concensus of all investigators is that the major part of it has been dispersed in Russian villages where it is held secreted. Therefore, it is hardly correct to suppose that the Bolsheviki have succeeded in getting it. The only thing they could lay their hands upon was a minor part of the gold specie held by private banks.

Confiscation of gold objects in palaces, churches and from private owners could present by no means a considerable gain. The major part of the riches Russia had accumulated for centuries represents articles in silver and not in gold. In Russia silver always enjoyed greater popularity than gold. Moreover, each of the local Soviets behaved independently. Considering the greed and the corruption of the higher as well as of the lower agents of the Soviet Government, one may state with assurance that even in the case of confiscation of precious metals only a small fraction was handed over to the Government. Supposing even twenty to thirty million dollars to have been received by the Government of Soviet Russia from the above sources, one should not take this into consideration in the final reckoning of the gold now in the hands of the Bolsheviki.

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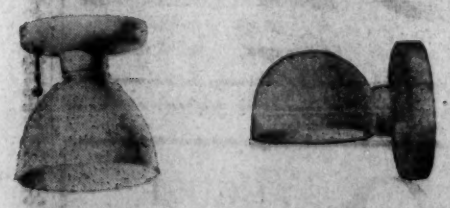

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RUSSIAN PEACE TO SAVE WORLD, SAYS KRASSIN

Ambassador Declares England And France Held Her Materials

RUSSIA LOOKS TO AMERICA

Manufactures Of United States Are Desired; Country Has Much Grain

BY LEONID KRASSIN

(Ambassador of the Lenine Government, who recently arrived in London to negotiate peace with Great Britain).

Disciples of Marx believed, when the first cannon was fired in the World War, that the doom of capitalism was at hand. In Russia, it is true, capitalism was not at such a high state of development as in Western Europe and in America. We had Tsarism, feudalism and beaurocracy, but our bourgeois class was of small importance. For this reason the proletariat, filled with deeper rage by the sufferings of the war than the people of any other country, were not met with much resistance by the middle classes.

The first act of the Soviet Government after the Bolshevist revolution was to socialise land and factories and to set up the rule of the people. That is why this Government immediately found arrayed against it every other country in the world.

Our efforts at making peace aroused the greatest resentment. Germany replied by taking the offensive in Southern Russia Esthonia and Finland, and forced us to accept the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

I know that the Allies criticised us a great deal for signing this agreement. But the Communist party accepted it on the advice of Lenine, in order to gain a little time. His prophecy that a German revolution would invalidate it came true.

'FAILED TO CRUSH US'

The attempts to crush as made by the Entente have been as useless as those of the Germans. I attribute the failure of these attempts to the comprehension by the Russian people, that they had for their object the re-establishment of the old regime of Tsarism and private ownership of property.

Fourteen governments have been allied against us by the machinations of the Allies, and we have had to fight them all. Troops of every color, including negroes, have been sent against us at Archangel, on the Murman coast, at Odessa and Nikolayef.

Our situation during the past two years has been like that of France during the Reign of Terror. As France was forced to fight a world of enemies taking advantage of her internal situation, so we have been attacked on every side, and have turned back these assaults. Kolchak, Denikin and Judenich, the most dangerous of these enemies, have been crushed by the red army.

For a time victory seemed very far off. Russia was stripped of the territories which furnished important raw products, and was menaced by enemies with great wealth, equipment and military experience. Our victory over them is to be attributed to one thing—our Communist organisation and the loyalty of the Russian proletariat.

The peasants and working people, aroused to paroxysms of enthusiasm, enlisted in the Red army in a spirit of exaltation, and gave their lives by thousands for Socialism. They are now united by these sacrifices.

PEASANTS LIKE SOVIET

The peasants, enjoying a life which they never had before, believe today that the Soviet system is better adapted to their needs than any other. At the beginning the Reds were defeated, because they lacked equipment and because of the feeling of distrust which the peasants had for the Bolshevik government.

Today, when the peasants understand that the opponents of the Reds are simply endeavoring to re-establish the old regime and subject the masses to capitalist rule, the people understand that the Soviet government is the organisation which will defend them from exploitation.

The attitude of Kolchak, Denikin and Judenich helped us greatly in the territories which they occupied for a time. Whenever we attacked them our armies received thousands of recruits from the countries through which we advanced, and the peasants asked nothing better than a chance to aid in wiping out our opponents.

General Kamenief, commander-in-chief of the Red army, tells me that the Communist party has been a prime factor in bringing about the triumph of Soviet Russia.

The nucleus of the red army was in the beginning made up of workers who belonged to that party. They have given to the peasants, who now form the greater part of the armies, the enthusiasm for which they are famous today. Against such troops the Tsarist forces had no chance.

EUROPE NEEDS RUSSIA

Intelligent diplomats in England and France are beginning to see that Europe must have the grain and raw materials which Russia possesses in order to work out its reconstruction.

For this reason I believe that Soviet Russia is nearing the end of its fighting. The Allies and the bordering countries with whom we have fought are not eager to resume hostilities. We have not made peace with Finland and Poland, but I do not look to see them take the offensive at present. If they do we will defend ourselves, and it will be all the easier because the territorial ambitions of Poland and France have created great hostility in Russia among all classes, even the bourgeois and old civil servants who are opposed to the Soviet. Even those in exile resent their attitude toward us.

South Russia is seeking a respite in which to reconstruct itself. It is our hope that this may be brought about by the co-operation of other countries, especially the manufacturers of England and America.

It will take us a long time to recover from our present suffering if we are obliged to depend on our own resources. We shall have years of suffering before us. We are accustomed to suffering by our recent years of deprivation, but if we are obliged to we know that the rest of humanity will suffer with us.

Half of Europe is ruined. Cities and factories and railroads must be built. Even in the victorious nations, lack of raw materials and coal is resulting in a paralysis of industry. Only with the assistance of Russia can these needs be supplied.

CHRYSANTHEMUM PEST WAR

Midge Has Spread To Twenty States And Canada In A Short Time

One of the greatest pests to be reckoned with by chrysanthemum growers, according to the Department of Agriculture, is the chrysanthemum midge, first reported in America from Michigan and now known to be present in more than twenty States and in Canada. It was imported into the United States from Europe a few years ago and is now an established greenhouse pest.

While it is principally confined to greenhouses it occurs on outdoor plants even as far north as Ottawa, Canada. The injury to badly infested plants is such as to destroy their value for commercial purposes. In the tender portions of the plant are laid the eggs from which the tiny larvae hatch. The larvae then bore their way into the plant tissues, thereby causing galls. Apparently this midge was brought to America without its quota of parasites and it is not yet certain that native parasites of gall midge fauna are preying upon it effectively, says the bulletin.

Many experiments have been conducted by the specialists of the department in working out control measures. Their results are summarised as follows:

From the life history, as well as from the experimental data thus far submitted, it is clear that certain points must be kept in mind to secure the best practical results. First, there are always several generations present in greenhouses during the Spring and Fall occurrences; second, the adults emerge and mate during the very early morning hours, and egg laying quickly follows; third, preliminary control experiments show that the egg stage may be controlled by means of spraying or dipping the cuttings or plants; fourth, it has been demonstrated that the adult can be killed easily at the time of emergence by consistent spraying; fifth, fumigation experiments in a commercial house proved that the adult is easily killed by fumigating either by nicotine papers or hydrocyanic acid gas; sixth, experiments applicable to general propagation practices show conclusively that such measures offer a reasonable safeguard and protection against doubtful stock and infested material without injury to the plants."

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WEATHER

Rough weather between Korea and Japan. The typhoon will advance to the west of the Marianas. Weather overcast and showery with rather strong breezes from northeast to northwest on the Yellow Sea.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Mattins (said); Psalm 57; Lessons, Ecclus xviii, 1-14, Coloss iii, 12-iv 6; 10:30 a.m., Sung Eucharist and Sermon; Hymns 321, 203, 322, 308; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 61; Lessons Ecclus xxxviii, 24-end; Hymns, 517 270, 247, 22; Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 57; Lessons, Ecclus xviii, 1-14, Coloss iii, 12-iv 6; Hymns; 520, 301, 270, 176; Preach, The Dean.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. M. T. Stauffer, M.A.; Chant 38; Hymns 78, 275, 343, 20. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. Isaac Mason; Chant 56; Hymns 10, 191 Part 1, 336.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7:30, 9 a.m. At 5 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days at 6, 7 a.m.

Shanghai Free Christian Church. The Services of the above, which will be held in the hall of the China Inland Mission, 9 Woosung Road, will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. W. H. Warren; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. George Gibb.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Soul." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Today By Arthur Brisbane

THINKING, speaking, writing, reading.

Those four words describe the chief occupation of the human mind.

On these subjects Professor S. S. Curry, formerly of Harvard, has written more ably than any other man. Teachers and earnest students should read all of his books. The average man may get his "Foundations of Expression" to begin. His books are published by the Expression Company, Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

Thinging, speaking, writing, reading. Plenty of speak is done in this country, not enough of the other three.

First, human beings half developed began to think.

Homo alalus, the man without speech, peeking through the leaves or listening in the cave, first had thoughts, then created speech to express them. You see your own baby doing the same thing. But the baby hears language; early man had to create it. Thought and desire came first; gradually the words came. It was a slow process with our ancient ancestors; no nurse or mother to teach the language; each word had to be invented.

After thinking and speaking the next step was to write. Unlike the animal, man wants to go on after he dies. He wants life in another world after this one, and to write down his accomplishments on this earth, that men may read after him.

When he has thought, spoken and written, he wants to know about others, so he reads.

More than a hundred thousand years before they could write men made pictures on cave walls or scratched them on bones of animals. They made these pictures with a power of accuracy that amazes artists today.

Gradually they wrote.

The Egyptians tell us their history of civilisation in hieroglyphics, a picture writing, with eagles, cranes, lions, sieves hands, snakes, tongs, bowls, etc. expressing ideas.

The Phoenicians, Semitic people, foremost in so many ways created the alphabet, which is the mother of modern writing.

In this column you read language made up of Sanscrit Greek, Latin, French, Arabic Saxon, etc., printed in an alphabet created in Asia, at the end of the Mediterranean, on paper rolled out of trees cut down in Canada.

Thinking, speaking, writing and reading are the really important work that men do, for music and art are a kind of writing. All the practical work of the world from digging ditches to building skyscrapers, is done that life may be made safe and peaceful, to allow thinking and thought expression.

If you will read aloud to your family the quotations that follow, your children will realise that reading, the sound of the voice, plus the thought in the written word, stimulate thought and create the desire to think, speak and write.

"He ate and drank the precious words.
His spirit grew robust;
He knew no more that he was poor,
Nor that his frame was dust.
He danced along the dingy days;
And this bequest of wings
Was but a book. What liberty
A loosen'd spirit brings!"

Emily Dickinson wrote those lines. No need of adding anything to them.

Teach your children that the difference between a real man and a monkey, picking at the straw, is power to concentrate the mind upon one subject.

"We can hold out a lens and focus the rays of the sun, but we must necessarily steady the glass for an instant or there will be no flame. So to concentrate the mind and awaken an inner fire, we pause and focus mental energy, and the pause must be directly due to thought."

Encourage imagination in yourself and in your children. Teach them to travel in thought, beyond their surroundings, to see in their minds all of the round earth on which they live—the cold of the north, the heat of the tropics. Let them read aloud these lines, translated from Heine. You will read many pages without finding four lines to equal them. The German text beginning "Ein Tannenbaum steht einsam" has never been adequately translated:

THE PINE AND THE PALM

"In the far North stands a pine
tree, lone upon a wintry
height;
It sleeps; around it snows have
thrown a covering of white.
It dreams forever of a palm that,
for in the morning-land,
Stands silent in a most and calm
midst heaps of burning sand."

Teach children in speaking, reading, writing, even in thinking, to put emphasis where it should be. Explain in four words the importance of emphasis:

"Shakespeare never said that.'

Read it four ways, the sentence has four meanings.

"*Shakespeare* never said that" means somebody else may have said it, not Shakespeare.

"Shakespeare *never* said that" means absolute denial as regards Shakespeare.

"Shakespeare never *said* that" means that Shakespeare perhaps wrote it, or implied it, but never said it.

"Shakespeare never said *that*" means that Shakespeare said many other things, but never that particular thing.

Teach children that the only thing they can do to show gratitude to the power that rules us is to help the weak. Read to them these words of Ruskin:

"The weakest among us has a gift, however seemingly trival which is peculiar to him, and which, worthily used, will be a gift also to his race forever."

Ruskin did as much as any man of his century, far more than Carlyle and a dozen other "great ones," to make the world think.

Professor Curry, in the book that we recommend to you teaches the art of expression and makes you understand as he teaches. He says, for instance:

"Attempt to speak upon some subject with indifference and observe the tendency to stand upon both feet. Increase the earnestness or desire to persuade, and note the tendency of the animation to expand and lift the body, causing you to stand on one foot."

Try the experiment of reading aloud the following lines and observe how differently careless

(Continued on Page 13)

Save Grammar

Regarded As Essential For Real Education.

BY A. W. PORTERFIELD
(*New York Times*)

You have seen fit to give space to the fact that a member of the Board of Regents of the State of New York favors the abolition of English grammar.

One of the outstanding reasons why grammar should be taught is the sombre fact that hosts of people who speak and write English with relative force and clarity are unaware of its existence, an innocence the betrayal of which is assured if examined.

To take even the negative side of this question is to make it appear debatable.

To advocate the discontinuance of English grammar is to favor Bolshevism in educational matters and nothing more. To say that Shakespeare knew nothing about grammar and hold him up as an example of any kind is speciousness driven to the extreme. There are no Shakespeares in this country, there never have been any, and there has been only one in England. And incidentally it may be, though no one can tell, that if Shakespeare had studied grammar his works might have consumed less time on the part of commentators, for it can hardly be doubted that some of his most mysterious passages, into which a thousand and one different interpretations have been read, are not deep but merely ungrammatical.

But this is of negligible importance. Shakespeare wrote such English as he wrote because grammarians unknown to fame before his day, in his day and now gathered up the diversified parts of the English language, wove them into a unified and logical whole, and produced the most versatile, if not most effective, speech known to man. To say that Shakespeare owes nothing to grammar and grammarians is like saying that the sole owner and driver of a limousine car owes nothing to the legions of mechanics and engineers who have brought automobiles up to their present state of perfection. Walter Skeat has been criticised because he could not, after showing millions of people where the English language came from and how it was built up, spell English correctly or pronounce it without accent. It is the fate of those who work for others, of those who burn the midnight oil that others may see more clearly.

There is already far too great a tendency in education to make it easy, which is immoral; to make it short, which is irrational, and to make it practical, which is dangerous. Education is a difficult, slow and rational affair. And to be educated consists entirely and merely in knowing what you are talking about. There is no doubt that a child brought up in cultured surroundings will speak a cultured English. But if he is never taught grammar he will never know what it is all about. Take him to task and it will be found that he is utterly incapable of explaining his linguistic virtue. And virtue that depends for its existence on ignorance is of unmeasured and unproved value.

The contention that the present grammatical nomenclature should be done away with is not worth respectful attention. It leaves out of consideration the fact that England was settled in turn by the Celts, Romans, Angles, Saxons, Danes, Norman and English. It fails to see the very strength and beauty of such a term as "imperative mood." It forgets that a series of possibly queer-sounding words is the first and necessary result of any science new or old. Why do not automblie men stop talking about clutch and carburetor and shoe and valve? We have to have words for things. Bolshevists came into being and the first event of their career was the making of a word that describes them.

You comment somewhat at length on "the." Why do we say: "John goes to college," but "John goes to the university?" "John goes to town," but "John goes to the city?" English grammar is not only fascinating but mysterious, and the study of it increases respect for the law.

Then there is another reason why grammar should be taught. With all of our screeds on democracy everybody, without exception, likes to belong to and tries to gain membership in some sort of aristocracy. There is only one into which it is impossible to break by irregular methods, and that is the aristocracy of the intellect. It is not easy, but it is unfortunately possible to break into any other type of aristocracy. It is possible, though it is tending to happen more and more rarely, to become President of a university or the ranking official in the church or get a seat on the Stock Exchange, by means and methods that are not quite *comme il faut*. But there is only one way to become a member of the intellectual aristocracy, an aristocracy open to every American citizen, and that is by knowing why things are as they are. A man may be as wise as Solomon and as erudite as the most erudite, but if he does not understand the structure of the language that chance has made his mother tongue he is no fit candidate for the uppermost class. Let us save grammar—and education!

Labor And The Irish Question

BY GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

(*From New York Evening Post*)

THE Irish and British workers must live together when everything has been done that can be done to satisfy their national sentiment. They may even have to die together if militarism retains its present vogue. The establishment of a formally independent republic in Ireland would not alter this natural geographical necessity. A normally independent Ireland would be completely entangled in the foreign policy of Great Britain. Her influence on it would be exercised through an Irish embassy in London, which would be overshadowed by the embassies of the Great Powers, and could pretend to no greater consideration than that accorded to militarily negligible minor states.

The Labor party, which is strongly anti-militarist, and aims at superseding the secret diplomacy of the embassies by open democratic internationalism, would much rather see Ireland represented in a Federal Parliament of the three kingdoms, in which Irish statesmen could command a hearing and respect to which no Irish Ambassador could pretend. Some such institution is inevitable in the future if the tyranny of the present governing class is to be broken in the only possible way by taking over its supernational work and doing it better.

Even in domestic affairs the necessity for the Irish, English and Scottish workers to throw in their lot together politically is equally plain to common sense. The main obstacle is the belief, common in Ireland, that Irish grievances are peculiar to Ireland and that the British workers profit by them at the expense of the Irish. The truth is that life is harder in England than in Ireland. The tyranny of the landlord is less restricted; the slums of Liverpool and London, of Glasgow and Dundee, are as horrible as the slums of Dublin and Belfast; most of the villages and country towns of Ireland are paradises compared to the mining villages of Wales and the factory towns of Lancashire; the infant vitality of Connemara is the envy of all the medical officers of health in industrial England, and even in industrial Europe; and even the armed escorts of the Viceroy, of which so much has been said as a demonstration of armed force to overawe the people, are not more formidable or more unpopular than the armed escorts of Lloyd George when he visits the Clyde, though the newspapers say so much less about them.

During the war every English visitor to Ireland was astonished by the freedom of life in Ireland compared with the restrictions and prohibitions and privations imposed by the authorities in England, even without counting the enormous item of compulsory military service. Not for a moment does the Labor party seek to minimise the grievances of the Irish nation or to excuse the abuses of Castle government which its representatives have witnessed and against which they have vehemently protested; but no genuine understanding between the two peoples can be arrived at or maintained until it is recognised in Ireland that "the English" have their share of these oppressions in such abundant measure that British elections cannot be fought on Irish grievances any more than Irish elections can be fought on British grievances, and that the only grievances that really matter much politically are the common grievances of labor throughout the capitalist world. As long as the Irish worker regards the English worker as a tyrant from whom he demands his freedom, the captalists and landlords will "divide and govern."

The demand for the partition of the two islands has inevitably led to a cry for the partition of Ireland itself. As long as the divisions between Catholic and Protestant, between urban industry in the north and agriculture in the south, and between the foreign army of occupation and the native public occupy men's minds wholly the formation of solid Irish national parties is impossible. There is only one Labor party in England. In Ireland there are several Nationalist parties. Sinn Fein has swept the polls on a program of separatist Republicanism, but the figures of the municipal elections suggest that this program is less representative of the nation than that of the Dominion Home Rulers, led by Mr. Dillon. The Labor party's program of home rule all around and federal union, though hardly ever mentioned because it is as easily confused with devolution and federal partition of Ireland itself, is privately held by many Irishmen to be the only stable solution.

Against it Ulster Protestantism stands apparently solid and therefore practically invincible, save by a violent coercion, which no English Government is prepared to employ. But Ulster is not really solid. There is a fundamental division in her ranks. That is the division between capitalism and labor. The Ulster Labor party is teaching the Ulster capitalists that they cannot afford to cut themselves off from the capitalists of the south. And the Ulster workers are finding out simultaneously that the workers of Ireland must stand or fall together and not allow their exploiters to play off the Catholic carpenters of the south against the Protestant riveters of the north. Capitalism is the Archilles's heel of unionism; labor is the real bond that will make partition impossible.

Partition, however, may easily become merely an abusive name for quite beneficial measures of decentralisation and local autonomy. Though there is nothing favorable to be said for a political division of Irelands into Catholics and Protestants, it is not clear to Englishmen that there is any radical objection to that division of Ireland into federated provinces which is a leading feature of Dominion Home Rule in America and Australia. It is a matter which the Irish people must decide for itself; but, however it decides, it cannot reasonably reject an internal federal scheme on the ground that it would mean a partition of Ireland. Nobody says or thinks that the division of Australia and Canada into provinces, or of the North American Republic into States, all with separate Parliaments, was a political operation comparable to the partition of Poland. It may seem absurd to set up provincial governments for so small a population as that of Ireland, but the overseas dominion populations are very small relatively to their vast acreage.

GUERILLA WARFARE

A word must be said here about the possibility of setting Ireland free by armed force. The Labor party cannot encourage any attempt of the kind. It is possible for any subjugated nation to force on its governors the alternative of setting it free or slaughtering its inhabitants on a scale revolting to the public opinion of the civilised. That was the utmost that could have been hoped by the organisers of the gallant little Dublin war of independence in Easter, 1916. But the fact that all Ireland did not then rise shows that the policy of dying on the enemy's doorstep is not practicable for a nation as comfortably circumstanced as the Irish in many respects are. As to overcoming the British garrison, that is at present a military impossibility; and this being so, there is nothing to be said in defense of petulant amateur sieges of country police barracks and sniping of individual policemen. Such useless proceedings, to say nothing of their cruelty, make the national movement ridiculous instead of making it formidable; and the Labor party cannot countenance them in any way. Enough blood was shed in 1916 to show that the Irish are in earnest and to put an end to apathy. If the Labor party is ever forced to defend itself by arms in Ireland or elsewhere it will not play with the situation. Police and robbers is a good game for unarmed school-boys, but a silly one for armed men.

It is not, however, for the Labor party to dictate to Ireland. What it may do is to place its views before the Irish people to be taken into account with the other factors in the national problem. The Irish must solve the problem for themselves with all the factors before them. To make this possible there must be a Constituent Assembly in which the divisions of Irish opinion shall be represented as nearly as possible in the proportions in which they exist in the country.

The project of an Irish Constituent Assembly is not an English project. It comes from Ireland. The British Labor party does not dictate it; it accepts it and approves it. It has not been sidetracked by the new Home Rule Bill. If that bill becomes law and is put into operation it will, like all attempts at social legislation by capitalist governments, need a series of amending acts to make it satisfactory or even workable. All such acts are at best bad beginnings and this one will certainly prove no exception to the rule. Whether a Constitutent Assembly has to draft an original act or an amending act makes no difference to the need for such an Assembly as an organ of self-determination.

BEYOND REACH OF LONDON

No terms of reference that the London Parliament can devise can limit the discussions or affect the decision of an Irish Constituent Assembly; and it is possible that such an Assembly may, in spite of all attempts to impose a mandate on it from Westminster, demand for Ireland complete political separation as an independent sovereign state. In that case the British section of the Labor party will have nothing further to say in the matter and the 57,625 voters of the Irish section will no doubt accept the decision of the National Assembly. But the Labor party cannot shut its eyes to the fact that the acceptance of such a decision by the British Commonwealth, even if it could be secured, would be a very unreal business. It would actually leave the British Government freer to coerce Ireland politically, as small and military defenseless states are always coerced by the great Powers, than to coerce any dominion of the empire. By choosing formal independence Ireland would get rid of the forms of a particular sort of oppression for which England is now held heavily responsible by the public opinion of the world, and especially by the United States of America; but she would exchange these forms, not for freedom, but for a subjection to the dictation of her more powerful neighbors. Ireland would not gain real independence by detachment from the British Commonwealth.

If the Assembly should agree with the Labor party on this point and decide to maintain Ireland's place in the commonwealth, then the other members of the commonwealth will be entitled to their way as to the conditions, as they will all be parties to the bargain. Ireland can reasonably ask to be retained in the commonwealth on more favorable terms than England or Scotland if these two countries continue to neglect their political interests in the matter of home rule for themselves; but she cannot reasonably ask for conditions which are unattainable by them in any case. She must be content finally to be in the commonwealth on the same terms as the others.

The constitutional changes must not be confined to Ireland, though they may begin with Ireland as the hardest case. It is not easy to see how they can even begin with Ireland as the hardest case. It is not easy to see how they can even begin with Ireland without either depriving her of representation in the joint concerns of the two islands or else giving her a voice in the domestic affairs of England and Scotland to which she is not entitled and which she does not claim. But until there are national parliaments for England and Scotland as well as for Ireland and a federal parliament of permanent conference of councils for the three as well, no satisfactory escape from the dilemma is possible. Ireland is therefore bound in her own interests to suggest representation in the affairs of the United Kingdom without intruding in English and Scottish affairs and to claim representation in the present London Parliament only until these means are adopted. To repudiate such representation would be a petulant act of political suicide as far as foreign affairs are concerned; for Ireland, unlike the Overseas Dominions, has no armament to make Irish embassies respected.

The Heretic

"Buddha, Lord Buddha! The Moon
is in the lemon tree.
The little moon that hangs so
low is caught in the young
lemon tree.
Buddha, Lord Buddha! Will you
not look up to see?

"Buddha with the quiet hands,
Buddha of the closed eyes,
Buddha of the silence without
any questions or replies,
Don't you know the little moon
is hanging in the lemoon
tree?
There is a little scented wind
will lead you to the lemon
tree.

"Buddha, Lord Buddha! You
are so very, very still!
My heart that is not still at
all goes seeking as a wild
heart will.
The lemon tree has caught the
moon—look up and see—
Why may not I
Catch in my hair the careless
heart of him who would go
singing by?

"O Buddha! In Nirvana does
there never come to you
The fragrance of a lemon tree a
little wind goes through?
I do not want Nirvana! No, Stone
Buddha by the road!
I want to know a careless boy
comes singing down the
road!
I think I'd rather keep the joy
and sorrow of the road!"

—Louise Driscoll,
in *Contemporary Verse*.

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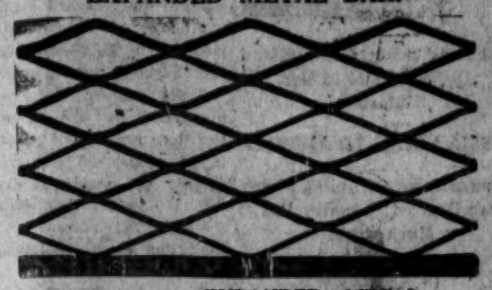

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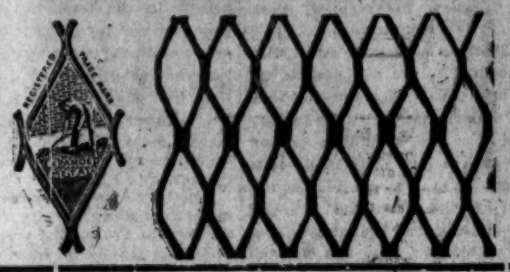

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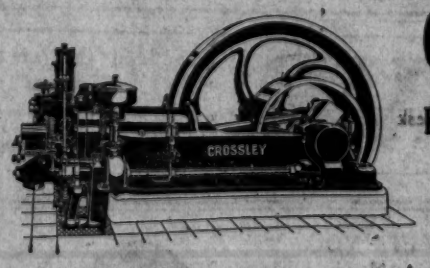

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I SHOULD SAY I DID! THE BOOKKEEPER SAYS YOU'VE LOST THE KEY TO THE SAFE AND THAT HE CAN'T GET AT THE BOOKS!
I ONLY LOST ONE OF THEM, BOSS. YOU GAVE ME TWO, YOU KNOW, IN CASE ONE SHOULD GET LOST
I MEAN, HAVE YOU THE DUPLICATE?
NO, SIR, I HAVEN'T, BUT IT ISN'T LOST I TOOK CARE OF THAT IT'S IN A SAFE PLACE!
FINE WHERE IS IT?
IN THE SAFE!
BERNDT

Musical Matters

By R. B. HURRY, MUS.B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

Note: The remaining articles intended as guides to the listener will be resumed in the concert season. They will include "The Symphony as a whole," "What do you mean by your mountainous fugues?" "Program Music," "Song, Oratorio and Opera," "The Orchestra and its Instruments," "The Chain of Composers" etc.

Having completed a dozen of the articles on "Listening to Music" it is interesting to note the progress of the movement, started principally in America, to induce the concert-going public to enlarge its interest in the art, and to teach what is called Appreciation. Already there are signs that the efforts of enthusiasts such as Mr. T. W. Surette in America and a number of keen men in England, are at last attracting the attention of the authorities responsible for the education of children. One of the most hopeful signs is the readiness with which ordinary school teachers have undertaken to equip themselves to carry out the necessary school preparation.

Fortunately the matter is not to be left entirely to the school teachers who have to bear already the burden of a wide variety of subjects. Concerts and lectures, such as Mr. Surette's tend to keep us in touch with history and the essential material for forming critical opinions. As a Manchester musician says: "Nothing is more harmful in music than exclusiveness. We want a perpetual stream of fresh music, fresh opinions, and challenging criticisms. The attempt to pin down our faith to one set of ideas, incidental to overgrown authority, whether individual, academic, or literary, must ever be resisted." Music appreciation does something in this direction.

I suppose nothing fills the musician with the conviction that all such movements must begin with the children, so much as overhearing the comments of stallites at concerts and the opera, unless it be when he chances to read a concert report of a suburban newspaper. The following conversation was overheard at a Beecham production of Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande:"

He: Rummy stuff, this opera.

She: Yes, I like something with a bit more dash about it.

* * *

Of course, the movement for appreciation is in some quarters conceived to be a crusade for good versus bad in music. It is really nothing controversial or argumentative like that. People like exactly what they are accustomed to hear. Over and over again you see it asserted that a series of City organ recitals owes its popularity to the "popular" numbers included as attractions, a sort of ground-bait to catch the Plain Man. (who is always credited with being something of a fool). Recently when a puff of a popular series appeared, the attendances were remarkable; but somebody took the trouble to compare these figures with those of a series of recitals where the "attractive" music had always been from the first, of a high level.

It appears that the attendances at the weekly recitals at S. Margaret's Westminster, where the programs have always been complimentary to the audience, are, if anything, larger than the attendances at recitals such as those at the Central Hall, where it is probable that the musically discerning are kept away in terror of such items as "The Pilgrim's Song of Hope" and "Festal Marches" by Elvey. This kind of stuff is as dead as the imported mutton on which the less affluent of the recital goers have been compelled to dine. I do not believe that such items attract anyone. They may flatter one or two in a hundred who never think of music apart from the baldly commonplace, but they strike terror to the hearts of half a hundred others and prevent many people from going at all. As an old hand has put it: "People in the main don't naturally like either the good or the bad; they like what is given them. If it is bad and attractive, they applaud and go on liking that kind of thing until their taste is formed. If it is good and attractive, ditto, ditto, ditto."

* * *

Manchester, (England) has taken a lead in this matter of appreciation and taste. The post of city advisor on matters musical has been made worth a responsible musician's attention. The salary of a thousand pounds a year enables Dr. Carroll to resign his appointments in the Royal Manchester College of Music and the University. In the elementary schools the children will be given a training to teach them to delight in listening to music in singing and playing. Seventy-two schools out of a total of three hundred and fifty have already schemes in hand; and more than half of the total school teachers (3,500) are preparing themselves to undertake the work. Dr. Carroll is an optimist; he says we can create a generation of true music lovers. In time then, there may be more hope for a national music based on equality of merit, and not upon lowering of standard or insular exclusiveness. All such efforts must originate not from a sort of officialdom, like Burlington House painting, but from individual enthusiasts and artists. The 'control' of painting has suffocated that art in England. Music it would certainly kill outright.

* * *

A writer in the "Musical Opinion" has received a long report of a concert from a North London paper. It begins thus:—

"In view of the fact that most of the items were to be rendered by pupils of Mr. ——, it is possible that expectations as to the quality of work did not run very high."

This might have found a place amongst 'Things one would rather not have said' or Mr. Punch's Impending Apologies. Perhaps the writer did not mean to asperse Mr. ——'s abilities as a teacher; still it must have given him a nasty jar. It is probable too that a lady singer was not altogether pleased to read "she has a degree of technique which will probably atone for her metallic voice, which is pleasantly powerful." One would think that a metallic voice, as it increased in power, would increase in unpleasantness. The fact that the critic regarded as "academic" a program consisting chiefly of such things as Tosti's "Parted," somebody's "My Garden," the Miserere Scene from "Trovatore," a humorous duet "The Busy Bee" and so on would seem to suggest that he was not greatly experienced as a concert-goer. He clearly got restive, and found that as an entertainment the proceedings compared unfavorably with the police case he had been reporting earlier in the day. So he welcomed a comic man "who was in a happy vein and introduced streaks of rich humor into a program that was in danger of becoming oppressively academic."

He was entertained too, by some flowery work at the keyboard by Mr. ——, "one of those piano wizards who can toy with the ebony and ivory after the style of a professional diabolist." Like his brother reporters, he is obliged to say something about every performer. He cannot dispose of a batch of folk by a kind of "also ran" in the closing paragraph. As is generally felt by the reporter of long concerts, our friend found his supply of comments running dry before the end was reached. Bravely he approaches this difficulty:

"In referring lastly to Madame —we do so, although at the risk of being ungallant, in order to emphasize by inversion" (sly dog!) "the remarkable skill with which she rendered Wienarsky's 'Valse de Concert.' Critics were completely nonplussed at the recital. And this is praise!"

The nonplussing of at least one critic was due less to Madame's skill than to the fact that it is more difficult to write about "Wienarsky" than about funny men and piano wizards toying with the ebony and ivory. Had Madame appeared earlier in the concert before the exhilarption occasioned by the humorist had worn off we should have read of the latter "toying with pussy's bowels," or "performing gymnastic feats on the internal organs of the feline quadruped." There is much to be said on behalf of our friend. We often skim over concert reports by the leading musical critics, but every word of this is worth reading—some of it, twice over. And that is praise, as our friend remarked.

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Today

(Continued from Page 12)

reading and earnest reading affect the body:

"I slept and dreamed that life was Beauty;
I woke and found that life was Duty.
Was then thy dream a shadowy lie?
Toil on, sad heart, courageously,
And thou shalt find thy dream to be
A noonday light and truth to thee."

Your sentimental daughter might do better with these lines:

"The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one.
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the dying sun.
The mind has a thousand eyes,
And the heart but one,
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done."

He who reads a noble passage without emotion, without feeling a curious sensation in the heart, and even in the scalp, whose brain activity affects the tiny nerves, is lacking. Reading, writing and thinking were not meant for him.

Take, for instance, eight more lines by that noble woman, Emily Dickinson. You cannot read indifferently this sufficient reply to atheism that stupidity denies.

"I never saw a moor,
I never saw the sea;
Yet know I how the heather looks,
And what a wave must be.
I never spoke with God,
Nor visited in Heaven,
Yet certain am I of the spot
As if the chart were given."

First, let your little girl see how well she can read Emily Dickinson's eight lines, then let your boy try the eight that follow, by an author unknown.

"If some grand thing for tomorrow
You are dreaming, do it now.
From the future do not borrow,
Frost soon gathers on the brow.
Days for deeds are few, my brother;
Then today fulfil thy vow.
If you mean to help another,
Do not dream it—do it now."

And, finally, to keep this within reasonable length for Sunday reading, as an antidote to discouragement read aloud this extract from Macaulay, which now applies to tormented Russia, also to highly prosperous America:

"A fairy, by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and poisonous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise were forever excluded from participation in the blessing which she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her loathsome aspect, pitied and protected her she afterward revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their houses with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war.

"Such a spirit is Liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile. She grovels, she hisses, she stings. But woe to those who, in disgust, shall venture to crush her! And happy are those who, having dared to receive her in her degraded and frightful shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and her glory."

Keep this column for your children because of the quotations it contains. Let each child old enough occasionally read over aloud the quotations, striving to put earnestness, feeling and intelligent expression into the reading. Direct your children's thinking. That should be done a home. And if you say to yourself "I will do that," do it, beginning now, bearing in mind that,

"One of the illusions is that the present hour is not the critical, decisive hour. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year. No man has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is Doomsday."—Emerson.

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Fr.
TODAY							
Japan, H'lulu, Canada, U. S. A. and Europe via U. S. A.	Tenyo M.		£14.00				
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Kalyan	..	£17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	11.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
Manila and Hongkong	E. of Russia	..	7.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U. S. A.	*Venezuela	..	£8.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Venezuela	11.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
do	Tenyo M.	13.30	..	..	..	..	19.00
H'kong, Straits, India & Europe via Suez	Kalyan	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Manila Direct	E. of Russia	£7.00	..	..	..	..	..
Foochow	Hsinchi		11.00	..	..	..	
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Venezuela	..	..	11.00	..	..	
TOMORROW							
Vladivostok & Siberia	Train & Str.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Via P. & H.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Penza	14.00	14.00			..	19.00
Wenchow	Kwangchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Tungshing	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	19.00
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, August 17,							
W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Tungchow	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	11.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Hongkong	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	14.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Amazono	..	£7.30	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Kungping	11.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
Hongkong, Straits, India and Egypt via Suez	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Amazone	£7.30	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	19.30
Japan Ports	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	19.30
Japan Ports	Yokohama M.	..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, August 18							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Swatow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, August 20,							
Swatow and Hongkong	Tean	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, August 21,							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
W'wei, C'foo, and T'sin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..

*Specially superscribed correspondence only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 5 p.m.

E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

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a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

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Noske Sees Collapse Of Germany's Economic Life In Year As Prices Soar

Food Shortage Is Acute, And Officials Grow More Reckless, Declares Leader—Raise Salaries, Saying, 'Why Not We're Going Under, Anyway'

BY GUSTAV NOSKE

(Former Minister of Defense and Regarded as the "Strong Man" of the German Moderate Socialist Party)

Berlin, June 30.—One of the results of the foolish Kapp-Luettwitz coup of March 13 was that great numbers of workers in various parts of the country armed themselves. Many did this in order to avert a menace threatening the new democracy. They intended to defend the Constitutional Government.

Overzeal on the part of these workers caused much damage in a number of places. Many of the workers had been led by a silly press campaign to believe that every uniformed and armed man was a reactionary and must therefore be rendered harmless. Consequently soldiers and police were attacked who had not wavered a moment in the loyal fulfilment of their duty to the Republic.

Those who were thus attacked, on the other hand, were of the opinion that the attackers were Spartacists; they defended themselves, and owing to this mutual misunderstanding hundreds of lives were lost.

UNAWARE OF TRUE FACTS

In some parts of Germany, however, the Communists used the Kapp coup as a pretext for a new rising with Bolshevist aims. Unaware of the true facts many Social-Democratic workers at first followed these Communists, for they did not at once realise that it was not a question of defending the Democracy.

Where there were no troops to attack scenes occurred that were almost laughable. On March 14 I travelled through some Saxon towns in which the workers had armed themselves. The Government of Saxony consists in its majority of Socialists and had immediately taken an attitude of sharp opposition to the Kapp enterprise. The troops in Saxony remained absolutely loyal to the Constitution. There was, therefore, not the slightest danger for the Democracy and the Republic.

Yet armed guards were stationed in the streets that held up every passing automobile, committees of action were formed, bourgeois newspapers were suppressed and other sorts of nonsense was kept up for days. Then the calmer people got sick of the rumbug and went to work.

IN FEAR OF STRIKE

The Socialist Ministers were gravely hampered in trying to fulfill their duty by workers who still call themselves Socialists, but who are actually following Bolshevist methods.

In the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial region a normal state of affairs has not been restored even to this date, because the country is strutting with arms. There the Communists rose on March 13 to bring about by force the creation of a Soviet Republic In their proclamations they announced jubilantly that the Ebert-Noske Government had fallen; that the bourgeoisie, upon whose power that government (according to them) was basing itself, had chased its hirelings to the devil. Now, they announced, the time had come for the workers to take the power in their own hands. They ordered the immediate election of Soviets, based upon a dictatorship of the proletariat. All authority was to pass promptly into the hands of these Soviets which subsequently were to arm the workers and disarm the bourgeoisie.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE

The fight, they said, was not in behalf of the Ebert-Noske Government, but for the dictatorship of the proletariat. Germany, so ran their appeal, must become a Soviet Republic, and in union with Russia would become a guarantee for the early victory of the world revolution.

The attempt to make at least the coal region a Soviet Republic, when the whole of Germany for the time being was against it, was bound to fail after the quick fiasco of the Kapp coup in Berlin and troops had subsequently tens of thousands of workers, as for instance in Chemnitz, threatened to strike if the Government sent troops against the so-called "red armies" in the industrial district.

The fact that order could not be immediately restored was due to the opposition raised by the Berlin leaders of the big trades unions. Since during the Kapp revolt they had seen only what was happening in Berlin they believed that the general strike ordered by them had saved the republic.

Therefore they demanded that the trades organisations, i.e., their leaders in Berlin, be granted a decisive influence in the formation of the new Government, both for the Reich and for Prussia, as well as in the reconstruction of economic, social and political legislative systems. They added that the rights of the national representation must remain safeguarded.

FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

As a matter of fact, however, when it came to the formation of the new Government an attempt was made to force upon the national representation the will of the trades union leaders in the selection of ministers.

This attempt was made by flatly rejecting several ministerial possibilities. Further, the Government's freedom of decision was hampered, among other things, by the threat of a new general strike in case armed force were used against the "red troops." Much time was lost in deliberations and negotiations.

Even to this day the Government's authority has not been restored in all parts of the industrial district, else an "executive committee" in the district of Remscheid, consisting of Communists and Independents, could not have the affrontery to demand from persons who had worked during the general strike the surrender of wages they received.

In many cases workers obeyed this order because they were threatened with expulsion from their jobs and the money was accepted by the "executive committee."

One of the trades unions' demands is that members of trades organisations be admitted into the Reichswehr and the police force. In Berlin disputes arose over the admission of such persons, who reported with their unions for police duty. The police administration wanted to take a smaller number of men than have been proposed, and insisted that the selections must be made by the police administration, not by the unions. Another proposal that was rejected was one which would have resulted in the creation of a "side regiment."

More important, however, is the conflict revolving around the organisation of the Reichswehr. A strictly disciplined force as a weapon to enforce the Government's authority such as I endeavored to create is a veritable horror to the Communists and Independents.

They would like to remove the entire Reichswehr and put up workmen's battalions. With such organisations we have the worst experiences during the revolution. As soon as such a force contains members of the various parties it becomes a debating club when action is needed. As a matter of fact, the demand is merely to pave the way for Bolshevism through the dissolution of the Reichswehr.

PEACE TREATY TERMS

The calamitous Peace Treaty stipulates that soldiers in Germany must bind themselves for a term of twelve years. The manner of the organisation of our future army is prescribed in the minutest details in the document. As a result, the point was quite seriously raised at a recent trades union meeting in Berlin that the Government should no longer be allowed to be the only party to negotiate with the Entente Powers; that the trades unions ought to enter into conferences with the Entente with the view to obtaining permission to workers to form local guards.

That is but a new attempt to raise the trades unions to the position of a "side government" or supplementary authority. It is not certain, of course, that the majority of the trades union leaders are in sympathy with this attempt, which would have no chance of success anyhow, because the Allied governments would not accept such a proposition.

The attempt, however, for which a lively propaganda was recently carried on among the majority social Democrats, namely, to form an all-workers' or an all-Socialist Government, would without fail lead us into the course of out-and-out Bolshevism.

DISTRESS TO CONTINUE

The working masses are bent, above all, upon economic successes, but they fail to realise that with the poverty of the country and the paralysis of its economic life the general state of distress is bound to continue for a considerable time.

But hunger is for many people an evil counsellor. Whoever at present flourishes general prophesies that things would improve rapidly as soon as we have a Soviet Republic finds a gullible audience. That is the reason why now, in the putting up candidates for the recent Reichstag elections, a number of old, sane party and union leaders were dropped, forced to yield to "stormers" and "pushers" who suddenly bobbed up from obscurity.

In the new Parliament the Majority Socialists will be represented by numerically weaker delegations, and among the new delegates will be men who are more radical, but by no means wiser, than their predecessors.

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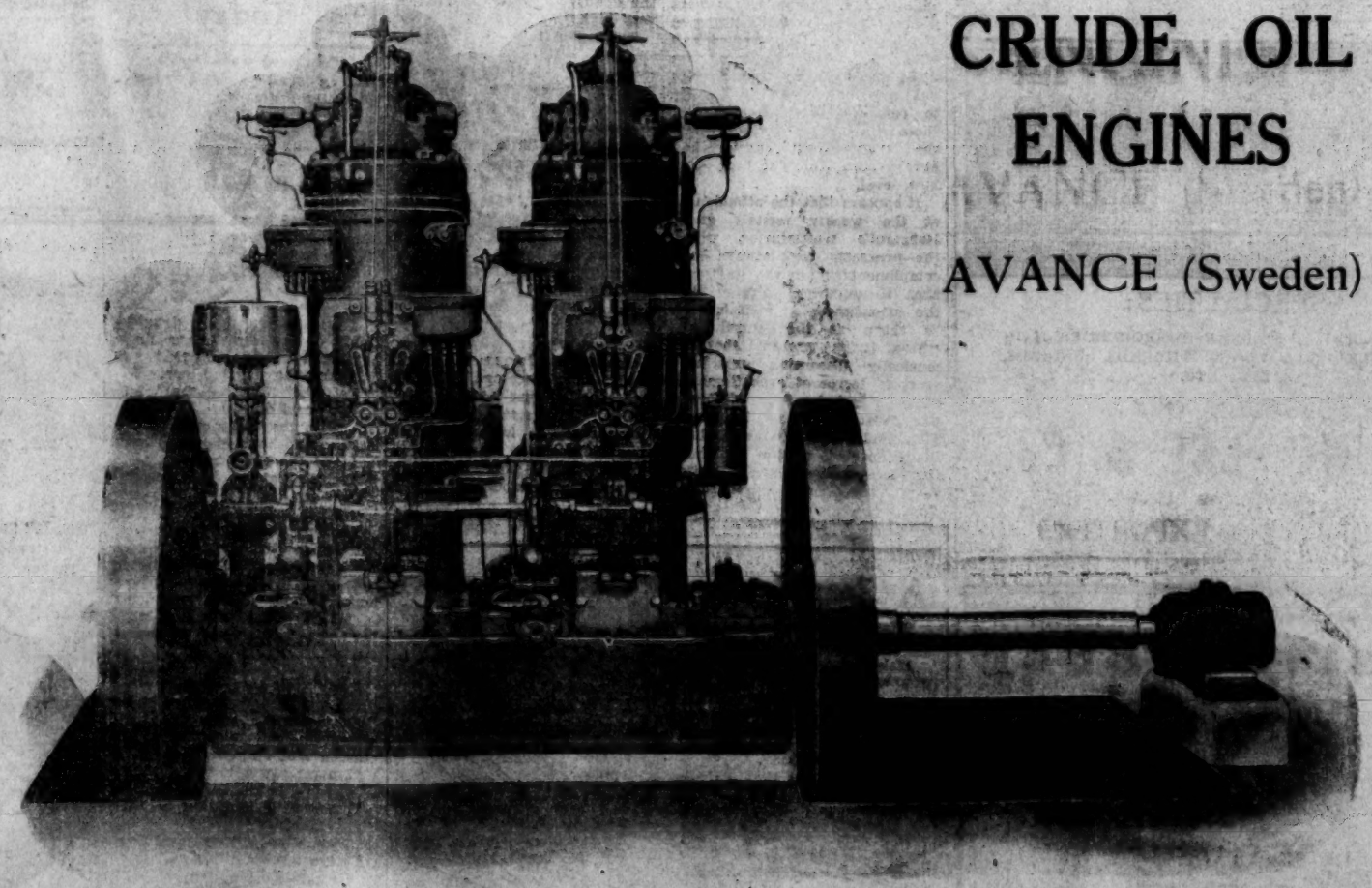

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Cox Would Weave Humanity In Fabric Of U. S. Government

Democratic Candidate Pities 'Any Public Officer Who Has Not Himself Had The Experience Of The Underfellow'—Will Of Majority Must Hold Or We Face The Will Of Bolshevik, He Asserts

By FRANK L. HOPKINS

Dayton, O., July 7.—I am sending to The World an interview I had with Governor James M. Cox before the Democratic National Convention. His views, given frankly on the subjects which he has fought out as Ohio's Executive for three terms, are of particular value now, when his qualities are being assessed as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Of the various things Governor Cox said, perhaps the most characteristic, as showing his attitude toward the problems of government, was this:

"If I have been of any service in the affairs of government, it is due to the fact that I came from the mass. I know the experience of the 'underfellow,' and I feel sorry for any public officer who hasn't himself had the same experience."

Governor James M. Cox of Ohio was seated at table in the breakfast room of his splendid new residence, Trail's End, about four miles south of this city, on the Cincinnati Turnpike. He paused long enough to pick up and munch with slow relish one of the giant strawberries which he grows on the 100-acre farm from which in the summertime a large proportion of his table delicacies are supplied. Then in sharp, clean-cut, incisive language he continued:

"I have thought continually that the delinquency of government is in not devoting itself sufficiently to the vital welfare of the individual. In other words, that into the fabric of government we should weave the golden thread of humanity. That's entirely the spirit of the new order in Ohio."

DEEP EARNESTNESS

The World correspondent had received a most courteous invitation to breakfast with the Governor, who had promised to point out some of the things that he thinks he has accomplished in the Buckeye State, and to give some of his views on the manner a Government should be run. Across the table sat Mrs. Cox looking her approval of all the Governor said, but seldom entering into the conversation except to inquire as to whether it would be two lumps or one.

Outside, the limbs of the oak and hickory trees which make up the rugged background into which Trail's End is set almost brushed against the sides of the many windowed room, Russell, the Governor's negro butler, moved noiselessly about, placing dishes and keeping up a plenteous supply of ham and egg and hot cakes.

The Governor was fresh from a walk about the estate, which is one of his four chief interests in life, the others being his family, his newspapers and his public life. Throughout the conversation Mr. Cox spoke with a deep earnestness, which could not have done other than carry conviction to any unbiased hearer.

URGED REFORM IN OHIO

To understand all that he said from the outset, it is necessary to point out that in 1912, when he first decided to run for Governor, the State of Ohio was in the throes of a discussion as to whether it should put into effect a new and liberal Constitution. The then Congressman Cox stumped the State for it, and with others fought until he had put in over. Then he was selected as the logical candidate of the Demoratic Party to put the Constitution into execution.

"The new Constitution," he said as he drew back from the table and lit a short brier pipe, "was full of mandates, for the people wouldn't take chances with their State Legislature and insisted on putting their hopes in the form of commands. When I became Governor I served notice on the Legislature that this Constitution had to be put into effect and that every one of the mandates had to be carried out.

RESULTS SEEN IN COURTS

"What has been the result? Take our courts for instance. The duties of the courts are to conserve the liberties of the people. But our courts were antiquated and were failing to perform their function. For instance, I recall one case of a widow who sued for damages, and the only way that case was ever decided was twenty years afterward, when the lines were written, "Case dismissed because the plaintiff is dead." There had never been a rendering on the facts.

"Now we stopped all that. The condition was the cause of unrest. Soap box orators were abroad denouncing the courts, and employes who sought to obtain damages were bound down by the old common law doctrines of assumption of risk and contributory negligence.

"Did you ever stop to think that the man who is occupying a position in one of these dangerous occupations—perhaps a plant where explosives are made—is rendering a service to society? And yet, under the old law, his family took the whole load if he met with death or injury. Our new laws changed it. In 1912 there were 30,000 suits between employe and employer. Last year there were fewer than fifty cases in the courts, and since 1913 the recall of the judiciary has not been mentioned even by the soap box orators.

ACCIDENTS ARE REDUCED

"The number of accidents has been largely reduced because under our Workmen's Compensation Law, which is a part of the reform, the employers are constantly kept up to snuff in the matter of decent safeguards in their plants."

Next the Governor took up the question of the licensing of saloons, which was one of the things that the new Constitution made possibly and for which he fought. In doing so he made it plain that he is neither a pronounced wet nor a drinking man himself. In fact, it is only on the most exceptional occasions that the Governor drinks so much as a glass of wine or beer. But he has strong views that if the majority of the people of the country want their beer, they should be allowed to have it.

"There is nothing that I have contended for more," he puts it, "than that we should hold to the will of the majority. Otherwise we are going to face the will of the Bolshevik."

On one point the Governor was emphatic. It was charged during the 1918 campaign that Mr. Cox received large support, financial and otherwise, from the liquor interests.

BREWERS BEAT HIM ONCE

"The distillers and brewers never contributed a cent to my campaign," he declared. "The brewers beat me in 1914 for closing the saloons on Sunday.

"The new Constitution," he went on, "provided that there should be no more than one saloon to 1,000 in population, while the laws gave the State the right to revoke licenses. That was the system which gave the Governor his power over the saloons and our opportunity to enforce for the first time a provision demanding their closing on Sunday. Before that they had been notoriously open.

"The Mayor of Cincinnati said it couldn't be done, but I told him that it would be done or I would remove him from office. The key turned on every door and they were closed. I may add that the Anti-Saloon League was indorsing Board of Administration. Two State offices were abolished, three members of the board were taken off the ballot and combined in an appointive office. We combined three agricultural departments in one, and fifteen labor departments were brought together under an Industrial Commission. We abolished the Board of Pardons and appointed a Board of Clemency. Prior to that it had been almost impossible for a man who did not have money or an old mother to mortgage her home to get his case before the old board.

MEN 'LOST' IN PRISON

And it was when the Governor got down to the subject of his prison reforms that he waxed tremendously enthusiastic. His voice fairly shook as he said:

"Why, I found men lost in the penitentiary. I found one man who was sent there ten days before I was born. He had been there for forty-two years, and his case had never come before the Pardon Board."

Then he related this instance: A young man had been sentenced to one of the Ohio jails on his conviction of killing his mother. The case was entirely circumstantial, and in the minds of everybody there was doubt as to the man's guilt. It came to the Board of Pardons at this time. You know you never demonstrate the wisdom or fault of a law until you enforce it."

FIGHT FOR A BUDGET

Then came the subject of a State budget. "In my second term in Congress," Mr. Cox explained, "when I served on the Committee on Appropriations I saw the waste of public funds through the non-budget system of doing business. My fight for the budget in the State of Ohio was the result, and its worth has been demonstrated by the fact that despite the increasing costs of everything during and since the war, we have no new method of tax collection and have not increased a single tax. A tax rate that has not been increased holds true right up to today. Of course, there has been a natural increase in property values which has raised the amount of our assessments.

"There was a cutting down and consolidation all along the line brought about by the new Constitution. Twenty prison institutions were combined under one Pardons and the board recommended that he be released on the ground that he was innocent. But Governor Cox has made it a practice never to pardon a man until he had a personal interview. So he sent for the young convict and a conversation like this ensued:

HAS PERSONAL INTERVIEW

Governor—They tell me you are a changed man since you have been in prison. Are you?

Convict—I am made over.

"You feel that you owe a debt to society?"

"Yes."

"Now do you think that any man who owes a debt to society ought to lie to it?"

"I do not."

"Well, I represent society. Tell me, are you or are you not guilty?"

"I am guilty, sir," responded the convict, who for many months had been protesting his innocence.

Furthermore, an investigation of the case developed that the young man had when a mere boy a mental affliction which was responsible for the act and which he later outgrew. The former prisoner is now an officer in the Y.M.C.A. of one of Ohio's cities and is leading an exemplary life.

"Prison reform is most important, went on Mr. Cox. "There was an idle house in the penitentiary where there were 2,00 men. In my first message to the Legislature I said that prison was not entirely a place for punitive measures; that fallen men had to be dealt with a good deal like ships battered by the storms, which have to go into a dry dock for repairs. I obtained industrial engineers and established industries, night schools and prison farms. I made men trusties and put them out in the sun. Everything was remodelled, and the State prisons now have 800 acres of vegetable gardens.

ASYLUMS ARE REBUILT

In the insane asylums three-fourths of the inmates are able to work if they have the opportunity, and these institutions have been rebuilt on the basis of one acre to every inmate. Today there 1,000 acres to each institution. Under the old order of things Ohio had to buy even the potatoes which her charges ate. Today Ohio is the largest breeder of purebred Holstein cattle in the world on the farms connected with her institutions. There is a farm for every establishment.

"I never pardon a man without seeing him and talking to him. I think that I am a good judge of people and the wisdom of our methods seems to be borne out by our statistics of returns, which show that less than 2 percent of the men sent out from the prisons violate their parole. Under the old order men went to prison with the motto —'He who enters here leaves hope behind.' Now it should be written in letters of gold over every prison door that 'He who enters here does not leave hope behind.'

"The men are taught stenography in night school, and not long ago a man who had learned the work in prison wrote to his pal, who had been forced to remain behind for a while, offering a job in the freed man's office in Chicago. And the second man went out and took it after he left prison.

"In some of the institutions I think that every prisoner has written a hundred letters asking the men outside to vote for me when I have been up for re-election."

CHANGES SCHOOL SYSTEM

Then came the subject of the schools, in the system of which the Governor has effected another change concerning which he waxed proud when he talks. Prior to 1912 Ohio had the ordinary country school system, which meant the small one room school houses, with as poor or as good a teacher the district was able to afford.

"I had noticed," the Governor explained, "the drift toward the cities, and I became convinced that the youth of our State could not be kept on the farms unless we gave the same educational opportunities out in the cornfields that we gave in the towns. So I set out to correct it.

OLD SCHOOLS INTRENCHED

"It was a tremendous job. The one room schools were intrenched into an almost oligarchy of power, which sought to block me. You know there comes a time when you have got to take dynamite to break the hardpan. I issued a proclamation and said that there was going to be an educational congress, and asked that on a certain night the mothers and fathers in every school district assemble at their schools to select delegates to their congress. The slogan for that night was 'Let the lamp burn in every schoolhouse.'

"They came, and they elected their delegates, and they assembled in a hall 5,000 strong. Prior to this we had sent for W. H. Allen of New York and through him came Dr. Brittain, who made an absolute survey of the educational conditions in the State. The conditions were astounding. I personally placed the results before the educational congress, with a plan for a remedy.

MOTHERS POUR OUT HEARTS

"Mothers went down that aisle and up on the stage, where they spoke the emotions of their own hearts—that all they craved was education for their sons and daughters. The congress itself recommended a new school code. Public opinion was made. The basic features on which we were to maintain the community schools which are supplanting the country schools was that boys were to be taught stock raising, girls were to be taught home economics, and that we were to give a classical course, graduation from which would admit to the State University. It has absolutely transformed our whole country life."

Mention of the Anti-Saloon League brought fire to the Governor's eye. It has fought him desperately for the last two campaigns.

"When I came into public life," he explained, "I found the Anti-

(Continued on Page 16)

Terrorism Over Public Must Stop, Says Cox

(Here are some of the views of Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio:)

We can't have a worth while Nation unless we have vitality in the affairs that bind it together. In the States that are tied together, every time you add to the Federal authority you subtract from local authority and you displace independence with dependence.

The farmers of the Constitution feared Government terrorism over the public. That is the danger we are in now. We must not terrorise, we must teach and assimilate.

There is one thing that we have got to begin attending to. That is conniving and terrorising groups which make the balance of power and control elections. (Referring to the Anti-Saloon League).

There comes a time when you have got to take dynamite to break the hardpan.

Prisoners in our penitentiaries are a good deal like ships battered by the storm, which needed to go into dry dock for repairs.

If there is one thing which I have contended for more than any other, it is that we must hold to the will of the majority.

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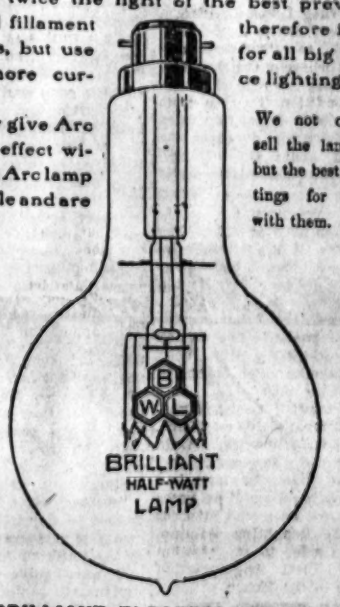

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Cox Would Weave Humanity In Fabric Of U.S. Government

(Continued from Page 15)

Saloon League in office in Ohio. It is a Republican organisation, and it fought me from the first day I was a candidate. I refused to take the funds of the liquor people, and to the Anti-Saloon League I said, 'You can't terrorise me as you have terrorised the Legislature and public men for years.' That was the beginning of the warfare. They have been fighting me ever since.

DO NOT DELIVER VOTE

"But they don't deliver the dry vote in Ohio. I could show you stacks of letters which I have received from ministers denouncing the Anti-Saloon League. The head of one of the Methodist churches recently wrote me that 'I will be satisfied with you on national policies if those policies are the same which you have carried out in the State.' There is one thing we have got to begin attending to. That is conniving and terrorising groups which make the balance of power and control elections.

"I could mention case after case of Democrats who never voted anything but dry, who have voted dry on every single bill and who in the campaign of 1918 were defeated because the Anti-Saloon League supported the Republicans. They are a part and parcel of the Republican organisation. In the campaign of 1914 the Anti-Saloon League provided about a dozen superannuated ministers and sent them to the Republican campaign headquarters. There they were paid for their time, given a liberal expense allowance and sent out all through the rural communities playing on religious prejudice. They told that I was a Catholic. As a matter of fact, I am a member of the little United Brethren Church near the farm where I was born, and when in Dayton attend the Episcopalian Church. Mrs. Cox and the children are Episcopalians.

"In 1914, when I was defeated, a man prominent in the Anti-Saloon League went to Cincinnati and made a deal whereby the dry vote was to be swung to the local county ticket on condition that the wets voted against me. I lost that ward and the Minister who arranged the deal boasted about the arrangement that he had made afterward."

Gov. Cox was then called back to the days when he was in Congress—from 1908 to 1912. The first year his election was comparatively easy because his opposition was split between two Republican candidates, but, as he put it, "in 1910 I saw that I had a real fight on my hands." His action was characteristic of the keen sense of popular feeling which characterises the man.

"In this county," he explained, "was the National Soldiers' Home, containing 5,000 inmates. Only 300 of them were Democrats, and for years and years the home had been returning big Republican votes that helped to keep the district solidly in the Republican column. In the term prior to my election the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill came up in the House.

JAILS WERE BETTER FED

"When it was going through it developed that there was an increased demand for the food of the Zoological Gardens in Washington, although there were no more animals there than in the preceding year. Three weeks later the House got around to a consideration of the food for the Soldiers' Home. Meanwhile I had sent out for a list of the menus which were provided to the soldiers for a solid month, and I had also obtained a list of the menus for the Dayton Jail and the Leavenworth Prison. I was able to convince the House that the jailbirds were getting better fare than the old soldiers.

"The result was that in 1910 I carried the Soldiers' Home, the first time it had ever been carried by a Democrat, and I carried the district by 13,000. The first year that I was in Congress I served on the Committee for the District of Columbia. I made an active fight for the Parcel Post and the Child Labor Laws.

"The Governor here interjected the remark that one of his greatest inspirations had been received from reading a paper on the liberalisation of government, written by Frank I. Cobb of The World, and published in the Survey after Mr. Cobb had delivered it as an address.

Mr. Cox's attention was turned to the situation involving labor and the alien workers.

STEEL STRIKE SITUATION

"When the steel strike was on," he remarked, "the great mass of aliens were isolated from current opinion as though 3,000 miles away. They were not assimilated or Americanised. Mischievous spirits had convinced them that the Government was unfair. I sent for the industrial heads and to them I said: 'You are reaping your own harvest. You sowed the seed. If you had picked them up and taught them Americanism you would not be in the mess you find yourselves in now.' Public opinion is the thing that settles strikes.

"So here in Ohio we got Americanism going. We have joined the schools, the churches, the Chambers of Commerce and the factories in teaching aliens what America means. He must learn that there is one law which protects him and his employer alike, and in Ohio it has been enforced so that exactly this thing has been accomplished.

STATE TAKES LEADERSHIP

"The State is not doing the work of Americanisation, but it has assumed the leadership. The community did the work. I have been brought to believe that the States should advise and lead in work of this sort that is done, because by useful service rendered, the communities develop a vision on their own account. The State can only be strong in proportion to the combined strength of its communities.

"We can carry the same philosophy to national affairs. We can't have a worth while Nation unless we have vitality in the things that are bound together. In the States that are tied together, every time you add to the Federal authority you subtract from the local authority, and you displace independence with dependence and destroy initiative at the very root of our whole system.

"The men who founded the Republic did three unusual things. They provided a written Constitution; they described human freedom, and they established its safeguards. What they feared was not terrorism of the Government by the people, but Government terrorism over the public. That is the danger we are in now. We must not terrorise. We must teach and help and assimilate the foreigners and teach them that we let the people rule here and that we have all the facilities for evolution so that there is no reason for revolution.

PERMITTED STRIKE MEETING

"During the steel strike, from one of the Pennsylvania towns close to the border word came that 50,000 strikers were making their way into Ohio. There were wild calls from Cleveland to the State Capitol asking me what I was going to do about it—if I was going to call out the Guard. I responded that Ohio had not yet revoked her right of free assemblage, and that she did not intend to. The strikers came and held their meeting, which they were unable to hold in Pennsylvania because of the archaic law against the assemblage of more than three persons, and then returned peacefully to their homes.

"There came a time which the employers wanted to open up their industries and they wanted the Guard called out to protect them. I sent back word that if they wanted to open they were to go ahead and open, and that they would be protected according to the laws of Ohio, but that the Guard would not be called out until it was needed. I sent for the Mayors and told them that they must preserve the law or face removal. And all of them did their duty except one. This man was removed and was replaced by a Republican.

"On another occasion word was flashed to Columbus that a large group of strikers were assembling on the southern border of the State and were going over into West Virginia to make trouble. I sent a man down there and he went to the men in their hall where they had met prior to departing. He talked to them, he reasoned with them, he told them some of the things that we were trying to do. The result was that the trip was abandoned. There has not been a shot fired in Ohio in a labor strike in six years.

"'One instance comes to my mind which shows how the laborer is coming to regard the State. There is a factory on the Pennsylvania line which is half in one State and half in the other. There was a man in that factory who received a mortal wound. Instinctively as he lay on the floor almost unconscious he began to crawl toward the State line, because he had been told that over here was workmen's compensation and protection for just such cases as his."

"Do you believe in collective bargaining?" the Governor was asked.

"I do," was the reply, "and I have said so publicly."

To Bring Vatican Choirs To New York For Tour

JAMES SELVIN INT'L

James Slevin, of New York and San Francisco, who sailed recently for Rome to bring back the full choirs of the Vatican for a tour of the United States with the permission of Pope Benedict XV. Mr. Slevin, who brought the Vatican choirs here for the first time last year, is making the trip because of the request of Cardinal Gibbons that the Vatican choirs return to the United States. It will be the largest choral tour ever undertaken in America.

Dandies Of Paris Wear 'Salopette'

Overall Craze Seizes All Classes In France

Paris, July 3.—Nobody really took the theatrical parade of overall-clad artists as likely to have an effect upon the high cost of living, but the movement is gaining ground here as in America, due to college students deciding to economise by denying themselves finer garments.

The College Rollin, one of the classiest in the French capital, gave the movement the first impetus when M. Bourgeois, professor of English, appeared before the class wearing a "salopette," which is the French description of the traditional blue work dress. It was feared that the students would inaugurate a parade in protest against the professor's disregard of college traditions, but the next morning a group of students, all "salopetted," took foremost seats in the classroom, and their numbers have increased daily.

Already the Louis le Grand, Henry IV. and Saint Louis schools have agreed to support economy and the stores of the student quarter are hardly able to supply the demand.

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America A Friendly Rival, Lord Reading Tells Britain

When England Appealed, U. S. Put Forth Her Might And Aided Us—"America Built Up Her Shipping Only After We Asked Her To"

BY LORD READING

(Former British Ambassador at Washington)

London, July 3.—I am a partisan advocate of Anglo-American unity. I have an intimate acquaintance with America and with Americans. No Englishman who was in America during the war can be otherwise than enthusiastic for the continuance of the friendship and co-operation of America and the British Empire.

Frank and open discussion on all subjects would result in complete understanding and a desire that the co-operation between the two countries should become more and more effective.

The King of England has addressed to the President of the United States, in a message transmitted by Sir Auckland Geddes, words which have deep significance. The King said he took the liveliest interest in everything that promoted the welfare and prosperity of the United States.

The King was speaking the mind of the English people, for the Crown is the very peak of democracy. We do not give way even to the great American Republic in our worship of democracy.

ADMIRATION FOR AMERICA

I turn, with equal satisfaction, to the words of the President, who referred to his desire to further the close ties of friendship which bound together the two English-speaking nations.

We, in England, are animated by intense admiration of all that happened in America during the great war. When the war began we were about to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent. It is true America did not join us at once, but those who, like myself, had the opportunity of visiting America realise that although at that period the Administration was perforce neutral, the hearts of the people were not.

In March, 1918, when our emergency was great, America in answer to an appeal put forth all her might, and gave us that assistance in men which contributed so enormously to the victory.

America was bound to do her best, as we were bound to do our best. Nevertheless, there might have been different counsels. It might have been thought that the American army should wait until it could achieve a purely American triumph.

But that legitimate desire was given up, and the United States sent her men to take part in the battle with France and ourselves. I ask myself sometimes whether chance sentiments which might be utilised in the United States are to weigh against such an act as that.

I was able to view the situation from a detached standpoint; and my belief was fixed and unalterable that between America and ourselves lay the future of the world and the destiny of humanity.

REMOVE IRISH PROBLEM

There no doubt will be misunderstandings. That happens in all relations of life. It takes place even in families; and the greater the love the more candid the criticism. But we have to remember that we cannot know each other's political systems so well as those who live in the country. I sometimes wish I could reproduce conversations I had in America in subjects of deepest interest to Great Britain.

There is no British Ambassador who went to the United States who in his heart has not had an anxious desire that it would fall to his lot to announce to America that the Irish question had been solved. It happened to me to find the cup almost at my lips; to be prepared, even, with a speech to the American people, to say we had removed one of the great matters of criticism. But with that misfortune which always seems to dog the footsteps of everything regarding Ireland, the cup was dashed from my lips.

In recent years British Governments, of whatever complexion, have desired to allow Ireland to govern herself according to her own ideas. The British Government would be ready to agree, and would make only two conditions—one that Ireland could not sever herself from Great Britain and the other, on which all parties were agreed, that we could not allow the minority of Ulster to be coerced.

With these two conditions, there is nothing the British people would not be ready to concede to Ireland.

THE man who would forge to the front in this competitive age must be a man of prompt and determined decision. Like Caesar, he must burn his ships behind him, and make retreat forever impossible. Prompt decision and sublime audacity have carried many a successful man over perilous crises where deliberation would have been ruin. Are you still undecided about WIDLER'S MUSK, if so it won't be for long. Forget all the other trade names by which Musk is known but remember WIDLER'S MUSK, the MUSK that will eventually predominate. Send Chinese Postal Money Orders for $300 to Mr. Elly Widler, Ta Tsing-lu, Szechuen Province, and he will mail you a sample of one pound of WIDLER'S MUSK. Tel. Widler-Tatsienlu. Bentleys Code.

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Giolitti's Come-Back

How Italian Elder Statesman Called Pro-German During War Regained Power

BY WALTER LITTLEFIELD

It must seem incredible to foreigners that Giovanni Giolitti, whom Italians branded as a traitor five years ago, and who then barely escaped with his life from the Eternal City, should now be welcomed back to power, not only with no sign of resignation, but even with expressions of applause and an abiding faith that he alone can rescue the country from its loss of prestige abroad and its economic and political chaos at home.

The political opponents of that aged statesman would now seem to have joined his followers of non-intervention and defeatism. All feared or hoped, as the case might be, that he would come back, but not until the immediate consequences of the war had been liquidated. And so, at first thought, his reincarnation at the Palazzo della Consulta would seem to signify the abandonment of all that war stood for. This is a mistake.

The nickname of "Il Magi di Dronero" has not been fastened on Giolitti for nothing. He was born in Dronero, Piedmont, 76 years ago, and there during the war he constantly prophesied that Italy, after prodigious sacrifices, would be deserted and shunned by her Allies and would fail to obtain little more than he had promised to obtain for her by peaceful negotiations with Austria-Hungary and without the loss of a life, hardly the expenditure of a lira. It was at Dronero on October 12, 1919, when bidding for the votes of his ever-faithful constituents, which later returned him in triumph to Montecitorio, that he made a speech outlining a national policy which was at once accepted by most Italians, who have now come to believe that "The Prophet of Dronero" is the only man who can carry it out—and that by the failure of others he remains the "indispensable man."

SOURCES OF HIS POWER

The speech filled two pages of most Italian newspapers and was a forensic masterpiece. While it advocated the preservation of loyal friendship with Italy's Allies, it called attention to the sacredness of treaties, which, however, should not be entered into without Parliamentary approval; but no less did he advocate the resumption of friendly relations with the late enemy nations as soon as practicable, thus canceling every memory of past disagreements. Some of the economic measures he then advocated, Nitti, failing to put them through by legislation, attempted to execute by decrees, with disastrous results.

In eight months the Dronero speech has become a tradition whose present popular interpretation is that Giolitti would have the Treaty of London plus the Italian sovereignty of Fiume; that the masses must actually govern through their chosen representatives, the Deputies, who, in their turn, should have the Ministers firmly execute the laws legislated by the people's representatives at Montecitorio.

Now the faith of many Italians, hitherto the sworn enemies of Giolitti and all he stands for, that he can do this is based less on the belief that the Ministry he assembled last week will be able to maintain a majority in the Chamber than it is on their knowledge that where the leaders of the parties fail to keep the Deputies in line recourse may be had to another influence which Giolitti alone can conjure up.

This requires a brief explanation of the political structure of the Government: The Third Italy came into the world as a strongly centralised organism. Imagine the United States divided into sixty-nine territories, over each of which is placed a Governor appointed by the Secretary of the Interior without any reference to the President or Congress, and you have a picture of the administrative structure of Italy and the power held by the President of the Council, or Premier, who naturally holds the Portfolio of Interior.

The sixty-nine territories of Italy are called provinces and the Governors Prefects. The latter execute all laws and decrees within their jurisdiction; they supervise the elections. At present there are sixty Prefects who owe their appointments to Giolitti during his almost uninterrupted administrations as President and Minister of the Interior, from 1903 until March, 1914.

PEASANTRY INDIFFERENT

In Italy the masses whom Giolitti says he would now have govern take little interest in politics, know little about political questions, and the Deputies take their orders not from their often ignorant or indifferent constituents, but from the Prefects to whom many of them owe their seats at Montecitorio.

That is the secret of Giolitti's other influence which he alone can employ. Let us see in the past how he has employed it successfully and, on one occassion, when another force arose that was greater than it, unsuccessfully.

This last occasion was when Italy entered the war. Giolitti, who had left Salandra to keep his seat warm for him when he retired from the Premiership in the Spring preceding the war to look after his German investments, found along in November that Salandra was not a very good steward—he paid more attention to public opinion than he did to the non-interventionist policy laid down by the master. The steward finally defied the master. The story of how Giolitti, just about as Caillaux was doing in France, both out of office, attempted to conspire with Prince von Bulow to blackmail Austria-Hungary and keep Italy out of the war, is a matter of record. But what is not so generally known is how he almost succeeded.

When the news came on May 6, 1915, that Italy had broken away from the Triple Alliance Treaty, 330 Deputies left their cards at Giolitti's Roman home as a guarantee that they would do the bidding of the master and keep Italy neutral. The Chamber was to convene on May 19; then when Salandra announced the rupture of the treaty and asked for a free hand to proceed to the only logical conclusion—war—the Deputies were to defeat the Government and Giolitti, as the only man who could control a majority, would be recalled.

But it didn't happen that way. Salandra forced the issue. He resigned. Now the 330 deputies who had called on the boss did not receive their orders to do so from their constituents but from the Prefects and the Prefects also gave other orders; in certain provinces they managed to assemble anti-interventionist demonstrations.

It was then that the people of Rome came out into the streets and silently marched toward the Capitol, where speeches were made demanding war. In the provinces the anti-interventionist demonstrations were overwhelmed by people less silent and peaceful. So Salandra returned, and when the Chamber met on the 19th it voted for war by a large majority. Thus the people, at the critical moment, showed that they were more powerful than Giolitti, than the Prefects, than the deputies. At least their menace was heeded.

CENTRALISED SYSTEM

And again by the same solemn march on the Capitol in April, 1919, they caused the deputies to send Orlando and Sonnino back to Paris to redeem Italia Irredenta by a vote of 302 to 40. This time Giolitti approved. But two months later when Orlando and Sonnino again returned to Montecitorio empty handed, the people of Rome did not go into the streets—they sorrowfully stayed at home; and Giolitti, no longer fearing the people, gave his orders to the Prefects and the Prefects gave them to the deputies, and the deputies threw Orlando and Sonnino out of office by a vote of 259 to 78.

It should not be imagined that these Prefects who, for good or ill, do Giolitti's bidding are bad men. They are merely part of the system evolved from a highly centralised government that has been developed autocratically, not democratically. Many of these Prefects are aristocrats, dynastic or Papabile.

But now that we behold the spectacle of Giolitti being supported by the people as the "indispensable man"—the people whom alone he fears and who have the power to make fear felt but have finally fallen under the spell of the "Magi di Dronero"—he has no dread that the Official Socialists, who managed to defy the prefectorial censorship at the last election, can concentrate a majority against a Cabinet which has not only the full approval of sixty of the sixty-nine Prefects—an inevitable approval with the master as Minister of the Interior—but also the approbation of all the constructive political parties and social bodies whose leaders the "Magi di Dronero" has induced to accept portfolios. That was the trouble with Nitti—aside from his inability to manipulate the Prefects, he couldn't get the leaders to accept portfolios.

Let us see what material Giolitti with his prefectorial prestige has brought together:

NON-POLITICAL EXPERTS

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senator Count Carlo Sforza. The Count belongs to the famous Florentine family of that name. He was born in 1872 and is Senator by inherited right. He entered the diplomatic service in 1896, has been Under Secretary in the Foreign Office and at the time of his appointment to the full Secretaryship was engaged in London with the British Prime Minister in straightening out some Italo-British financial questions.

Minister of Marine—Senator Real Admiral Giovanni Sechi. This is one of the best-known naval experts in the world. He had the same portfolio throughout the three Nitti Ministries and during part of the war. He was born at Sassari, Island of Sardinia, in 1871. His career has been rapid and brilliant. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1888 and three years later published a volume on naval strategy which has been translated into several languages and brought him the great silver medal of the Ministry of Marine. He was wounded and decorated in the Italo-Turkish war of 1911. In the early part of the great war he commanded a couple of battleships until made a member of the Naval General Staff. He was made Senator by royal appointment for his proficiency in naval science.

Minister of Education—Senator Professor Benedetto Croce. He is the winner of the gold medal of Columbia University and among the most celebrated of Italian men of letters, philosopher, historian, and critic. He is the author of "Estetica" and "I teatri di Napoli." He has also written numerous monographs on the culture and influence of Naples, where he was born in 1868.

LIBERALS

Minister for the Colonies—Luigi Rossi. He held the same portfolio in the first and third Nitti Ministries. A strong supporter of the "Magi di Dronero" he is an expert on colonial affairs, emigration, and geography. He has been General Commissioner of Emigration and is now Professor of Constitutional Law at the University of Bologna. He was born in Verona in 1868 and was elected to Montecitorio from that city.

Minister of Finance—Francesco Tedesco. Also an ardent disciple of Giolitti, born in Andretta, Province of Avellino, in 1856. As an engineer interested in the public works of his native province he was elected Deputy from Ortona a Mare in 1900. He was several times Minister of Public Works in Giolitti's former Cabinets and also under Forta; he also held the portfolio of the Treasury under Giolitti and Luzzatti, and that of Finance in the first Nitti. Incidentally his name is the Italian word for German.

Minister of Public Works—Camillo Peano. As Counselor of State he has several times been the legal adviser of the Ministry of the Interior when that portfolio was held by Giolitti. He has been called the "alter ego" of the "Magi." It was to him that Giolitti addressed in January, 1913, the famous "Lettera del Parecchio." He carries on the portfolio from the last Nitti Ministry.

Minister of the Liberated Provinces—Dr. Giovanni Raineri. He was born in Piacenza in 1858, had held the portfolios of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce under Giolitti, and held his present portfolio in the second Nitti Ministry.

CATHOLICS (Popular Party)

Minister of the Treasury—Filippo Meda. This man, born in Milan in 1869, lawyer and journalist, was one of the principal organisers of the Catholic or Popular Party in January, 1919, of which he is now the leader. He is one of the most distinguished orators at Montecitorio. His specialties are ecclesiastical law and the science of silk production. In the short-lived Cabinet of Boselli, in 1916, he held the portfolio of Finance, but as a Liberal.

Minister of Agriculture—Dr. Giuseppe Micheli. Signor Micheli is the Secretary of the parliamentary group of the Popular Party. He was born at Castelnuovo nei Monti in 1876 and represents Parma in the Twenty-fifth Legislature, the present chamber. He was first elected from his birthplace in 1908. He was one of the most active workers for the relief of the destitute after the Messina disaster of that year. He is a doctor of laws, an eloquent speaker and an indefatigable propagandist and organiser. He held his present portfolio under Nitti's last term.

RADICALS

Minister of Justice—Professor Luigi Fera. He has had a varied ministerial experience at the Palazzo della Consulta and his speeches at Montecitorio have been eagerly awaited and carefully followed. He comes from Bogliano, Cosenaz, where he was born in 1877, and then studied for the bar.

Minister of Industry—Giulio Alessio. Born at Padua in 1853, he is one of the leaders of his party and held the portfolio of Posts and Telegraphs in the second Nitti Administration. At the University of Padua he is professor of the science of finance and of financial law. He was first elected in 1897 and has been Vice President of the Chamber several times. He has written much on bibliography and economics.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Rosario Pasqualino-Vassallo. He was Under Secretary of Justice when he obtained his present portfolio. He is a lawyer from Caltanisetta, and was born at Riesi in 1865.

REFORMISTS

(Pro-War Socialists)

Minister of War—Ivanhoe Bonomi. The Reformist leader; he held the same portfolio in the second Nitti administration. He represents the party which broke from the Official Socialists, when they entered upon their propaganda for defeatism and Bolshevism. He was born at Mantova in 1875, and was first elected from Ostiglia to the Twenty-third Legislature. He has been a professor in the normal school, lawyer and publicist. He was also connected with Mayor Nathan's administration in Rome, and is the author of "Local Finance and Its Problems," "Urgent Questions," and "New Paths for Socialism." He broke away from the Official Socialists when the late Biasolati did and became in 1916 Minister of Labor under Boselli.

Minister of Labor and Social Welfare—Arturo Labriola. He has served in the last two Chambers as a Deputy from Naples where he was born in 1874. He calls himself an Independent Socialist, being an Italian first and a Socialist after, like Bonomi. Of varied and wide culture he has specialised on economics and sociology. He is the author of "The Theory and Value of Carl Marx," "The Commune," and "Austria of Today."

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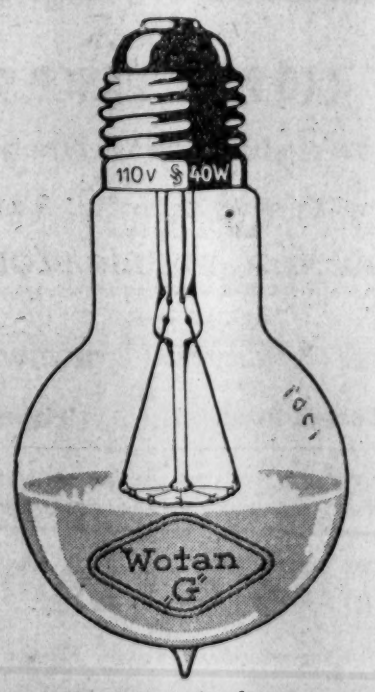

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Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$600
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	H. $390
North China	Tls. 153
Union of Canton	Hk.$190
Yangtsze	$24
Far Eastern Ins Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$128
Hongkong Fire	$315 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$220 S.
Indo-China Pref.	$18
"Shell"	30/-
Shanghai Tug ord	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 35 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 17 S.
Oriental Cons.	17/-
Raub	$1.30
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$152 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 127½
New Eng. Works	Tls. 27 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 160
Hongkong Wharf	H.$84 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 71 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 63½ B
Weihaiwei Land	8
S'hai Hotel Ltd.	$50 B.
China Realty (ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 555
E-wo (pref)	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 210 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 275
Kungyik	Tls. 52
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 33¾
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	H.$236½ B.
Green Island	H.$7.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 90 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$12½
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$80 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	H.$3.80
Weeks	$11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7.90 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.65 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1¾ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.70
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 2
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.25
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 7.60
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4 S.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 13 S.
Padang	Tls. 6½ S.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 2½ B.
Permata	Tls. 1 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.50
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.65 B
Senawang	Tls. 4½
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.55
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay pref	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.50
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.55
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.80
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.80
Tebong	Tls. 15¼
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 34
Shanghai Mercury	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 69 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 121

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

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Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated August 13:

White Silk.—Market firmer We record below prices for the few small purchases made during the week.

Tsatlee New Style.—Ostrich Ex. 1 Tls. 710 av.

Tsatlee, Filature.—Pegasus 2 Tls. 750, Kunkee Mars, 1 Tls. 670.

Yellow Silk.—Market firm. A few small Settlements including Kopun Tls. 470.

Fanchow Skeins.—Blue Stork 1, 2 Tls. 540, 520.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 14, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Consolidated Tls. 2.00

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 14, 1920.

Exchange and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/10 = Tls. 3.43
@ exch. 72.9 = Mex. $4.70

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 106¼ = Tls. 0.94
@ exch. 72.9 = Mex. $1.29

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.675

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 224

Bar Silver 998 touch ... Tls. 111

Copper Cash .. per tael 192.500

Native Interest ..... Tls. .06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 59¼ d.

Bank Rate of Discount 7%

Ex., Paris on London Fr. 50.25

Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.63½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/10
London	Demand	5/10¼
India	T.T.	301
Paris	T.T.	1475
Paris	Demand	1478
New York	T.T.	106
New York	Demand	106¼
Hongkong	T.T.	71½
Japan	T.T.	48¼
Batavia	T.T.	300
Singapore	T.T.	39½

Bank's Closing Buying Rates

London	Demand 6/-
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 6/2
London	4 m/s. Docy. 6/2½
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 6/3¼
London	6 m/s. Docy. 6/3¾
Paris	4 m/s. 1575
New York	o/d. Docy. 109
New York	4 m/s. Docy. 113¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 6/-= Sh. Tls. 33.33

G.$50 @ exch. 109= Sh. Tls. 45.87

Fr. 250 @ exch. 1525= Sh. Tls. 16.39

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.37 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 3,600 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $3.82

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 20,000 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $0.69

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying:	100	Old Roubles	$1.25
„	100	New „	$0.55
Selling:	100	Old „	$1.35
„	100	New „	$0.60

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls.	3.20	@ 5/7¼	£1
„	1	@ 1358	Fr. 15.13
„	0.86	@ 104¼	G.$1
„	1	@ 48½	Y.2.30
„	1	@ 288½	Rs. 3.21
„	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
„	1	@ —	Roubles —

Shanghai Produce & Steel Exchange Transactions.

Shanghai, August 14, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 40.00 August

Japan Trust Bank Ltd.
Tls. 7.90 August
„ 8.80 October

Nissi Boseki Kaisha
Tls. 7.10 August
„ 9.00 September
„ 9.20 October

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 30.80 August
„ 31.40 September
„ 31.90 October

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 23.30 August
„ 23.20 September
„ 23.30 October

Local Yarn for Standard: 16's
Tls. 155.00 August
„ 158.50 September
„ 158.50 October
„ 157.00 November

Local Yarn for Standard: 20's
Tls. 180.00 August
„ 181.00 October

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report dated August 13:

Business on the local Stock Exchange during the past week has been restricted and dull. The general depression in trade, higher exchange, and summer holiday season all tend to cramp business on the share market and the few transactions recorded call for no special comment—quotations and prices generally being easier.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, July 28 and 29.

Following were the prices realised at the auction this week:

	Singapore per lb. Cents
SHEET	
S'pore Standard Ribbed	63½/63
Off Quality Ribbed	62½/52
Smoked Fine Plain	Nil
Smoked Good Plain	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed.	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain.	Nil
Cupwashing	Nil
CREPE	
S'pore Standard 1st Latex	71½/70
Off Color Latex	66½/55
Fine Brown	66½/52
Good Brown	51½/43
Good Dark	38½/36
Barky	35½/30
SCRAP	
Virgin and Pressed	Nil
Loose	25

Catalogued for sale 2,000,241 lbs. (about 892 tons).

Sold 993,682 lbs. (about 443 tons).

There has been a further decline in prices since our last report, and the continual advices of lower values in London seem to have almost eliminated the element of "bull" speculation locally. There were a number of buyers at the lower level this week, but these were mostly "bears" covering short sales. Sellers on the whole were willing to part with their holdings at anything like reasonable prices on account of the uncertain state of the market.

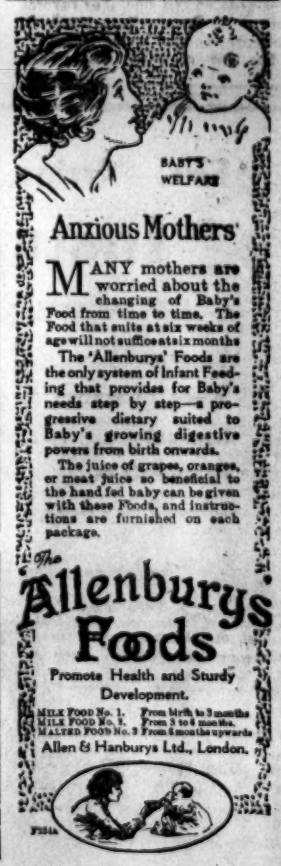
Standard Ribbed Smoked Sheet was not in keen demand, only a few buyers being interested. The prices for this grade varied between 63 and 63½ cents or 5½ cents lower than last week. A fair amount of business was done in F. A. Q. Sheet, although the bidding was confined to only a few buyers who would only purchase at attractive prices.

Standard 1st Latex Crepe on keen competition sold at a premium of 8 cents, showing only a half cent decline on the week.

Fine Brown Crepe was only on offer in small quantities and sold up to 60 cents, several "bears" evidently being anxious to cover sales made in this grade. Dark and Barky Crepes were not easily saleable and suffered a setback of about 3 to 5 cents on the week.

There was no change at the continuation today.

Meyer and Measor.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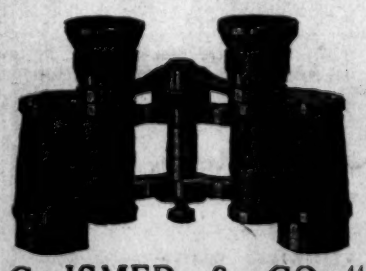

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SWITZERLAND IS STILL MECCA OF KINGS IN EXILE

Four Of Them, Put On Their Good Behavior, Enjoy Themselves Incognito

RUSSIANS IN DIRE MISERY

Aristocratic Refugees Starve Or Seek Work, And Some Commit Suicide

Zurich, June 4.—There are only four exiled Kings living in Switzerland at the present time, and they are allowed perfect freedom in their movements to travel about the country. The Federal Government at Berne has informed these former rulers that if they attempt to take part in any political agitation they will be promptly escorted to the border.

The exiled monarchs entertain their friends and change their quarters from one part of Switzerland to the other. When they are tired of the mountain scenery and the snows they go down to the lakes, and have a much more enjoyable time than the former German Emperor shut up in his chateau of Doorn in Holland, or his son, the former Crown Prince, marooned on the Island of Wieringen in the Zuyder Zee.

CHARLES LEADS QUIET LIFE

The Former Emperor Charles of Austria is living in a picturesque chateau at Prangins on Lake Geneva, three miles from Nyons in the Canton of Vaud. It is situated in a most secluded spot in a small wood lying back from the main road between Lausanne and Geneva, and dates from the early part of the eighteenth century, and after the battle of Waterloo it was the residence for a time of Joseph Bonaparte, a brother of the great Napoleon.

The former ruler of Austria and Hungary leads a very quiet life, taking long walks along the country roads or by the lake shore, where he passes unrecognised by the villagers and farmers, the majority of whom are not even aware that he is residing in their midst and some of them have never heard of him. The farms in this district are few and far between and during my walk from Nyon to the Villa de Prangins, as it is called, I did not meet a dozen people.

I saw the ex-King riding in an automobile with one of his aids along the fine road by Lake Geneva toward Nyon; he was dressed in a dark gray suit, wore an Alpine hat with a small feather at the side and appeared to be in very good health. According to his secretary, the ex-Emperor does not give out any statements or take part in political affairs, but leads the life of a country gentleman. During the last Winter he resided at Morches, which is half way between Nyon and Lausanne, and only moved to his present quarters a month ago. When I was in the station at Nyon a new chef arrived from Vienna for the ex-Emperor and was received with great ceremony by a chauffeur in a neat dark green livery, who had been sent from the villa to meet him.

There were no guards or police of any kind around the residence occupied by the ex-monarch, which was a very great contrast to the castle of Count Bentwick at Amerongen, that was surrounded by two moats and guarded by gendarmes during the seventeen months the former Emperor William lived there. He was not even permitted to go out into the grounds and saw up Christmas trees without being shadowed by a policeman.

ENJOYS HIMSELF

Constantine, the former King of Greece, appears to enjoy his enforced residence in Switzerland, and passes his time either in automobiling, fishing and boating on the lakes, or mountain climbing. He made his headquarters during the Winter at Lucerne in a charming villa overlooking the lake, and went in the Spring to Lugano, where he is stopping now, and will shortly go to St. Moritz to a chalet which he occupied last Summer.

Like the ex-King Charles of Austria, he travels a good deal about country incognito with one of his aids, and takes luncheon or dinner in one of the big hotels and passes untirely unrecognised by the guests, and very often the management. It is said that Constantine takes a great interest in listening to remarks by Americans in the hotels which oftentimes concern himself, and speculation as to his whereabouts.

Very little is heard of the third exiled monarch living in Switzerland, the former ruler of Bavaria, who spends the greater part of his time in a modest villa, situated in a quiet nook at Locarno, which would be very difficult for a stranger to find, as the residence there is known only to one or two of the local authorities. The ex-King takes long walks through the woods or by the side of the lake and devotes a great deal of his time to reading his books which have been sent to him from Munich.

The old ex-King of Wurttemberg has been spending some weeks in this city and left three days ago for Lugano, where some members of his family are staying. The ex-King of Saxony has left Switzerland for his former capital, Dresden, and the ex-King of Saxe-Coburg Gotha has also gone back to his own country. His mother, the dowager Queen of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, is stopping with the Infanta of Spain, who has a very handsome villa on the lake outside this city. The Grand Duke Cyril of Russia is also stopping there, and the Prince and Princess of Piess are here for a few days before going to Lucerne for the Summer.

The Chief of the Federal Police, which looks after all strangers and is also the intelligence department of the Swiss Government, says he does not follow the movements of the royalties and aristocrats who have fled to this country for refuge so long as they do not cause trouble with any of the European powers.

REFUGEES IN DISTRESS

Several members of the Russian nobility who still have some money left are living in a little colony at Villeneuve, near Montreu. The condition of the other Russian refugees in this country is described by officials of the Swiss Government as deplorable in the extreme. The majority of them belong to the finest families in Russia, who have never done any kind of work in their lives and are too old and broken down to do anything now. Each of the big hotels in Switzerland is sheltering four or five of these helpless and penniless people, who once had their great mansions and estates with retinues of liveried servants at their command and were surrounded with every luxury.

A few of them who were heartbroken and full of despair have ended their lives during the last Winter by jumping into Lake Geneva; their bodies were recovered and buried by the Swiss Government and the names withheld from publication out of respect and sympathy.

Several kind-hearted persons have applied to the Federal authorities for the names of the destitute aristocrats, but the request has been declined out of delicacy. No names have been made public except those of persons who have applied for positions or needlework through the Swiss newspapers.

"George Luck, editor of the Bund, published in Berne and one of the most important daily newspapers in Switzerland, in an interview I had with him yesterday in his office said:

"The Russians who fled to Switzerland after the revolution are worse off than any other exiles in Europe, because only a limited number of them had time to get together their valuables and the paper roubles have depreciated to such an extent that they realised very little when they exchanged them for Swiss money. We have excellent institutions in this country for the poor, but the survivors of these distinguished old Russian families do not like the idea of entering them to be classed as paupers in their old age.

"A few days ago Princess Eristov, who is about 35 years of age, came to me and asked if I could obtain a position for her as a domestic in a private family. I have since heard that she has a clerical position in one of the legations here. Another Russian Princess has got some work to do in one of the big restaurants in Zurich. I have tried personally to find out from the Chief of the Federal Police how many members of the Russian nobility are in need of assistance in Switzerland at the present time and he replied that he could not tell me, because he did not know himself, as they change their residence so frequently.

"The high cost of living here, which has increased more than 200 percent since 1914, makes it still more difficult for these refugees to exist, and their outlook is very hopeless. The majority of them are too old to work, and the few younger people among them have got work where they could in Zurich, Lucerne and Geneva, and help the others as much as they can.

"Switzerland has always been a very democratic country, and its people do not interest themselves in the doings of royal personages whether they are reigning rulers or exiles, so long as they conduct themselves properly while they are here."

18,692 DESERTERS

In May, 1919, the number of deserters and men who had fled from various European countries to avoid being called upon to fight was 25,899, and the same month this year, when the census was taken by the Federal police, the number had decreased to 18,692. The principal change in figures was with the Germans, who dwindled from 7,203 in 1919 to 3,323 this year. The nation which has the largest number of deserters and "refractaires," as they are called, at the present time in this country is Italy, with 10,072. France has 2,420, Austria 1,145, Russia 1,035, Turkey 182, Servia 137, Rumania 137, Belgium 86, United States 19, Great Britain 16, Greece 13, Bulgaria 85, Sweden 2. The number of French deserters showed very little change during the twelve months, there were 2,451 in 1919 and only 31 apparently have left this country since.

In addition to feeding this number of foreign derelicts, the Swiss Government has taken care of 42,200 Austrian children, 23,800 German, 770 from Czecho-Slovakia, 228 Belgians, 52 Alsatians and 42 Hungarian children, 750 Viennese students, and found employment for 112 Austrian young women.

In the Spring of 1919, Poles, Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs arrived in great numbers from the United States on their way to their respective countries, and for political reasons they chose to travel through Switzerland and continued to their destinations via Austria.

In the month of August, the transportation system in Austria was so crippled that the railroad refused to carry any more of these returning emigrants, and thousands of them were left stranded in Switzerland without any means of subsistence. To avoid having to feed and lodge these people for an indefinite period the Federal Government had to organise a service of special trains and by the end of April, 1920, twenty-five thousand had been conveyed back to the land of their birth.

While their countrymen are returning from the United States in shiploads hundreds of Poles are struggling through Switzerland and Germany on their way to Hamburg to sail on the American Line to New York, on account of the sickness and distress in their own country.

GERMAN FEES FOR PASSPORT

The German Government, seeing that a good deal of money could be made in passport fees, has issued instructions to all its Consuls to charge every person the equivalent of 37½ francs gold for a vise. This has caused a great deal of annoyance to business men on the continent, especially the Swiss and the Dutch, who have to make frequent trips to Berlin, Dusseldorf, Hamburg and other centers, and through their organisations have protested against this excessive charge, which has been in force since the first of May.

The Polish emigrants go to the United States Commissioner in Berlin to get permission to embark for America, and as many as 200 applications are received there in a single day. The Commissioner has a Polish interpreter who addresses the Poles in groups of ten and twenty at a time, and explains the immigration laws of the United States to them. Before their passports can be stamped each emigrant has to produce a medical certificate, showing that he or she is free from typhus or any other contagious disease.

Americans traveling through Switzerland, Germany and Belgium, will find very little English spoken, except in a few of the big hotels by the waiters who were employed in London before the war. At some of the frontiers there are no interpreters, especially at the German stations. The officials do not make any attempt to understand English or French, and the American who speaks no other language but his own has a strenuous time making himself understood.

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BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 21)

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MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2715.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1920.
Amount £750,000
Price of Issue £100 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for Bearer Debentures (with coupons attached) in the 6 percent. Sterling Loan of 1920, which is issued on the following terms:—

(1) Debentures to Bearer, with Sterling interest coupons attached, will be issued at £100 percent in denominations of £1,000, £500, £100 and £50.

(2) The Debentures of this issue will bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year by sterling demand draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative coupon. The first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1920.

(3) Applications, accompanied by payment in full, will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, on and after May 1, up to and including June 30, 1920, the Council reserving to itself the right of closing the subscription lists on any day previous to June 30, 1920, by Notification in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai.

(4) Payment on application will be accepted in Silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's current selling T.T. rate on London and will bear interest from date of payment, or in Sterling by T.T. or Demand Draft on London. Interest on payments made in Sterling will only accrue from the date on which the relative remittances are received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

The cost of all telegrams involved through payment by Sterling T.T. shall be paid by the applicant.

Payment will be acknowledged by Banker's Receipt pending issue of the Debentures.

In the event of any applicant not being allotted the full amount applied for, the amount overapplied for will be repaid in full, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date payment was received in Shanghai or London to the due date of repayment in Shanghai, as notified to the applicant by special notice from the Council.

(5) The Loan will be redeemed at par on June 30, 1950, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on June 30, 1930, and/or on any subsequent date or dates on which the half-yearly interest is payable, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of any partial redemption of the loan the numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing. The numbers of such drawn Debentures will be notified in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai not less than three months prior to the date of repayment.

Application forms can be obtained on and after May 1, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, or from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 29, 1920.
31219

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Municipal Notification
No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920
Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
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Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.
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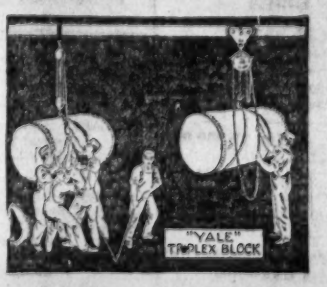

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Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

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Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

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(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

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Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,398.68

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Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

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Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S.Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.00
Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
Meng Chia, T. D. Woo, Acting Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: $500,000

Owned By
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China	Japan
Canton	Kobe
Hankow	Yokohama
Harbin	
Hongkong	Java
Peking	Batavia
Shanghai	Sourabaya
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Panama
Dominican Republic	Colon
Barahona	Panama
Puerto Plata	
San Pedro de Macoris	Philippine Islands
Sanchez	Cebu
Santiago	Manila
Santo Domingo	
India	Straits Settlements
Bombay	Singapore
Calcutta	
Rangoon	

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Italy
Buenos Aires	Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)	Peru
Rosario	Lima
Belgium	Porto Rico
Antwerp	Ponce
Brussels	San Juan
Brazil	South Africa
Bahia	Cape Town
Pernambuco	Spain
Porto Alegre	Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro	Madrid
Santos	Trinidad
Sao Paulo	Port of Spain
Chile	Uruguay
Santiago	Montevideo
Valparaiso	Calle Rondeau (Montevideo)
Colombia	Venezuela
Barranquilla	Caracas
Bogota	Ciudad Bolivar
Medellin	Maracaibo
Cuba	
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 81,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches:
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, Fusan, and Hongkong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling, U .S. Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephone: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office.
Telephone: C. 2147, General Office.
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINLUSBANK," Shanghai

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Cheribon	Pontianak
Djember	Rangoon
Djokjakarta	Semarang
Hongkong	Singapore
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Pekalongan	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current fael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. J. Staargaard,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital..... 750,000
Reserve Fund..... 750,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	(Calcutta)	New York
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Port Louis
Galle	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Hongkonk	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch,
26 The Bund.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed " 150,000,000
Capital paid up .. " 75,000,000
Reserve ..... " 30,000,000
One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11th, 1913.

President: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74 Rue Saint Lazare, Paris
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton Foochow, Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London.
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.
Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

ASIA
BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $1,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

An American Institution

HEAD OFFICE
NEW YORK CITY
25 Broadway.

HEAD OFFICE FOR FAR EAST
SHANGHAI
(Corner Kiukiang & Kiangse Rds).

All descriptions of Banking Business trausacted in any part of the world.

A Research Bureau has been established to facilitate and promote trade between the U. S. and China.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS:
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Cable Address. 'BANKASIA'
Shanghai Telephone Central 1325.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countried.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION
FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000
HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK
Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York — Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO — SEATTLE
PARIS — TOKYO — YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Exceptional Facilities Offered to STUDENTS GOING ABROAD

Foreign Exchange
Travelers' Cheques
Gold Currency Deposits
Drafts on Foreign Countries

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.
9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital $1,000,000.00
Deposits $8,500,000.00

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

Provisions Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on August 10, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	40-50
Mackerel	"	20-24
Pomfret	"	16-18
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	20-24
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	each	40-60
Hare	"	none
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	25-28
Geese	each	60-80
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	16-18
Plover	each	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	18-20
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Plover	each	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	8-12
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherrier	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	10-12
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per dozen	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	10-15
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	8-10
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	none
Vegetables		
Artickokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	3-4
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	2-3
Parsnipe	per bunch	5-6
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.50-$1.80
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	3-4
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lb.	$5.50
Flour, Australian	"	$5.25
Flour, Shanghai,	"	$3.00
Rice	200 lb.	$14.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	12
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 17.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

H. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Shanghai Trust Co.

We undertake the duties of trustees; purchase and sale of property; take charge of rentals; and write fire and marine insurance at lowest current rates.

Shanghai Trust Co.
38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 1,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

Head Office:—3 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

H. CHING,
Acting—Manager.

Passengers Arrived

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela from Hongkong: Misses E. Bates, May Downs, A. Dye, Mrs. R. L. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. and Miss F. Moorhead, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Williams, Mrs. Y. C. and Miss W. Woo, Messrs. W. G. Avery, Fung Kin-cheung, S. B. Davis, C. C. Hsu, A. W. Hughes, W. M. Law, Kwa Eng-lee, J. A. Ly, P. Wing Lowe, I. W. Murphy, Geo. Simmie, Man Wang, Robert O. Webb, A. Wilkinson, Chan Fai-yi, Wu Ping yun.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia from Vancouver: Mrs. F. Ayscough, Dr. and Mrs. B. L. Ancell, Miss A. T. Adams, Capt. G. B. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Babcock, Misses A. C. Brackhill, L. Baltin, A. Bishaw, G. H. Beggs, Bold, E. Crombie, E. G. Dexter, N. Delleubeck, M. T. Dicherson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Blame, Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Broeck and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Boone, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Crews, Mr. and Mrs. H. Crombie, Mrs. M. Eeksteen, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ford, Miss B. and Mstr. T. Ford Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fogg, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. L. Forster, Misses A. Farr, P. Flint, I. Geruell, M. A. Hood, E. and L. Hobert, W. Honsinger, I. Luce, R. Levis, L. Minhimnick, Mrs. J. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. V. Grundy, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Glystein, Rev. C. H. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Haveghurst and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. and Mstr. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Koo, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Moore, Mrs. H. M. Moore Capt. V. R. Munton, Misses M. Monteiro, F. McKnight, N. Peacock, A. Powell, J. E. Payne, A. I. Rometsch, M. Slattery, S. Stanford, M. Sloan, E. L. Sindles, M. Seeley, E. Stedman, S. C. Tomlinson, E. S. White, Mrs. C. McIntosh, Mrs. E. MacMillan, Mr and Mrs. W. B. Newsome, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Oehlmann, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oleen, Mrs. H. Pope and child, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Still, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Sthepenson, Dr. and Mrs. T. D. and Miss M. T. Sloan, Mrs. R. H. Soules, Mrs. E. Swarder, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Tolliday, Mr. and Mrs. G. Todhope, Mr. and Mrs. J. and Miss S. Telegna, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. and Mstr. R. Tucker and infant, Misses A. and M. Tucker, Mrs. G. M. Wheelock Mrs. H. Wakelam, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Winstead, Mrs. A. B. and Miss Wheen, Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Wells, Mrs. S. L. and Miss M. Ware, Messrs. T. T. Aspden, H. Arcus, W. Alvah Knoll, L. V. Barker, F. C. Bailey, A. Black, T. P. Chang, C. Carter, C. Chao, C. P. Chow, J. M. Campbell, J. P. Eutrekusp, R. C. B. Fennell, G. E. Forster, F. A. Gray, S. Hapstock, H. N. Kung, P. M. Luce, K. C. Li, C. E. Petree, G. W. Rucker, A. E. Sleap, T. S. Tsiu, J. Waugh, D. Wheen, T. S. Whitaker, G. Wood, T. S. Willacy J. A. Whalley, J. C. J. Yen; from Yokohama: Mrs. B. Baxter, Mrs. C. S. and Miss Barff, Miss M. Bissett, Mrs. A. P. Restsor, Mrs. G. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Semeheysky, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Smith, Messrs. J. R. Duggin, T. Halthén, P. and Mstr. A. Tilley E. C. Wynne, A. T. Henckenderff, S. Raphiel; W. G. McBain, E. R. Perie, F. Ayscough, S. D. Main, L. Honisberger; from Kobe: Miss M. C. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Goodarce, Messrs. H. Burkhardt, G. A. Brownwell, G. V. Barclay, A. Mills, H. Mills, G. Robinson; from Nagasaki: Mr. R. W. Watts.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung from Ningpo: Mr. M. H. S. Davis.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Hankow: Mr. Le Moigne.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong: Mrs. A. E. Culow Misses M. Saben, A. Peggott, Messrs. C. Cowins, T. Ross Smith, J. Wolkoff, T. H. Ratsan.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Wuhu: Rev. Father E. de La Voissiert.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin fo Nanking: Mrs. W. D. Swell; for Wuhu: Messrs. C. Humphreys, A. Zurambek, Miss B. Amen; for Kiukiang: Mr. H. Lilley; for Nganking: Mr. I. D. Macdonald; for Hankow: Mr. D. Burgers.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kwangpinz for Chinwangtao: Mr. and Mrs. Stafford Smith.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru for Dairen: Messrs. E. G. Beer, Deer, Geyshtor, Miss Lucille Roberts.

Per C.M. s.s. Tean for Tsingtau: Messrs. J. Kamenomonostsky, B. Mielch.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan for Hongkong: Messrs. Kerwin, Selkirk, C. S. Robb, H. A. Vivian.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien for Weihaiwei: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Edwardes, Dr. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Barnes and 2 infants, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Messrs. R. H. R. Wade, J. Stirlings; for Chefoo: Mr. Weatherhead, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Chambers; for Tientsin: Miss Bateman, Mrs. McCulloch, Master McCulloch, Mrs. Medard, Messrs. E. Medard, Baker, H. M. Mann, Blair.

Per I.-C. s.s. Koonshing for Weihaiwei: Messrs. M. G. Beck, C. H. C. Platt; for Chefoo: Mr. R. H. Gaskin; for Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. Lupaut, Master Lupaut, Miss Rector, Mrs. T. Clarke, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Nortman, Messrs. J. H. Free, Dort, Hugo Reiss, Macdonald, van Kerk, Blydenstein.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinfung for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. D. Haimovitch, Misses A. and G. Haimovitch, Messrs. H. Curlander, J. E. Levy.

Passengers Departing

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi for Foochow: Messrs. H. L. Gibson, Hse C. Wang, Wu, J. E. Gray, G. A. Stites, V. R. Gilmore, Cooper, Li, Tseng.

Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela for San Francisco: Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Stevinson, Mrs. F. R. and Miss C. Hanish, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Boyle, Mrs. C. H. Webb, Misses V. and M. Webb, Mrs. H. H. Rupert, Miss H. E. Christman, Mrs. R. L. Chenoweth, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Worley, Miss C. and Master H. Worley, Messrs. R. T. Evans, Sie Cheng-hsuein, Chen Gea-lok, Foo Yao-cheng, Tang Shi-yu; for Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. W. Von Norman, Miss V. Froberg, Mrs. S. H. Elliott, Mrs. V. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. E. and Miss O. Keltchinsky, Messrs. F. A. Hanish, J. D. Butler, C. F. Rehnborg.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Hyrcania	July 12
Korea Maru	July 18
Satanta	July 18
China	July 25
Salina	Aug. 5
Shabonee	Aug. 14

For Tacoma

Arizona Maru	July 20
Manila Maru	July 27

For Seattle

Katori Maru	July 12
Tajima Maru	July 12
Eldridge	Aug. 9

For Portland

West Nomentum	July 24

For Baltimore

Greenland	Aug. 14

For Vancouver

Mattawa	July 10
Empress of Japan	July 23
Empress of Asia	July 31

For New York

Grace Dollar	July 18
Amazon Maru	July 19
Javary	July 22
Justin	July 23
City of Oran	July 27
Altai Maru	July 29
Lisbon Maru	Aug. 4

For London etc.

Kathlambe	July 13
Cardiganshire	July 18
Devanha	July 20
Pyrrhus	July 22
Iyo Maru	July 25
Glengyle	July 31
Atsuta Maru	Aug. 6
Glentara	Aug. 9
Ganfa	Aug. 12
Lahore	Aug. 13

For Liverpool

Orestes	
Knight Templar	July 15
Awa Maru	July 19
Tokushima Maru	July 21
Alcinous	Aug. 13

For Hamburg

Durban Maru	Aug. 10

For Copenhagen

Demodocus	July 23
Bellflower	July 25

For Trieste

Persia	July 21
Pilsna	Aug. 5
Polerie	Aug. 1
Takada	Aug. 3

For Bombay

Dilwara	July 13
Dunera	Aug. 10

For Java

Mellon	July 17
Tjiliwong	Aug. 7

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT TONIGHT

Matinee Today, at 3:15

ADOLPH ZUKOR

PRESENTS

Elsie Ferguson

"ROSE of the WORLD"

BY AGNES & EDGERTON CASTLE; SCENARIO BY CHARLES MEIGNE

Directed by MAURICE TOURNEUR

and

"IT PAYS TO EXERCISE"

Paramount Mack Sennett TWO PART COMEDY

TO ALL LOVERS OF STIRRING HEART DRAMAS—TO THOSE WHO LIKE SOMETHING TO TALK ABOUT

ST. GEORGE'S

OPEN AIR CINEMA

No. 217 Bubbling Well Road

TONIGHT

presents

DOLORES CASSINELLI

in

"THE WEB of DECEIT"

A Six Part Woman's Life Drama

FULL OF PULSATING ACTION. SEE IT!

Towa Cinema

No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME

Tonight 15th August

THE GAUMONT PRESENT

"THE HAND OF VENGEANCE"

Episode Three

AMBASSADOR OF DIAMOND

Episode Four

GRAY LADY

in 4 Parts

JAPANESE DRAMA

THE CURSE OF FOXES

in 3 Parts and Comedy

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Tonight! Tonight! Tonight!

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN

A MODERN MUSKETEER

AND

THE POPULAR FATTY ARBUCKLE

IN

THE ROUGH HOUSE

comedy

TWO PARTS

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At the **ISIS** Theatre De Luxe

THE COOLEST AND THE BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN SHANGHAI

Monday to Thursday, 16th to 19th August

Presenting the Serial Queen Supreme

RUTH ROLAND

IN

"THE ADVENTURE OF RUTH"

A High Tension Serial of High Heart Interest

15 Episodes of Thrill and Daring 15

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„ 10 "THE FORGED CHECK"

It's full of suspense that leaves you breathless.
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Episodes 7 & 8

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5 parts

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Sophie Belikovitch The most Famous *Russian Dancer* in the FAR EAST

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Each Sunday beginning at 4 o'clock

Don't miss spending a Sunday afternoon with us

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AT THE **APOLLO**

COMMENCING TO-MORROW NIGHT

AUGUST 16th, 17th and 18th

PATHE PRESENTS

AN

"Amateur Orphan"

A Gold Rooster Play in Five INTERESTING ACTS

FEATURING

GLADYS LESLIE

PRODUCED BY THANHAUSER

Original and Human Interest story.

A Romantic Drama of an orphan you'll not miss seeing. It's a lovely and fascinating story of the kind you like

Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday

August 19th, 20th, 21st & 22nd

Dolores Cassinelli in "The WEB OF DECEIT"

She Had High Ideals But She Fell Into Bad Company

She came from a good family—But once in the city, she left behind those home-spun truths—and wove a web of deceit.

She Robbed a House

Because her lover wanted the money. She lived a life of Make-believe.

And When the Net Tightened

The first law of nature asserted itself and instead, of being the Spider she found herself the fly—

You Can Expect the Unexpected in This Woman's Life Drama. A Cross Section of Her Heart.

TODAY MATINEE at 3 p.m.

MADGE KENNEDY

IN THE

"DANGER GAME"

TONIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

FRANK KEENAN

IN

"THE GATES of BRASS"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. Johannesen, will leave on Sunday, August 15, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday, Aug. 16, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Capt. K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, Aug 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Captain Monkman, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Tuesday, August 17, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Capt. C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Loongwo, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain G. D. S. Mills, will leave on Wednesday, Aug. 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, August 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Luenho, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodgett, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, August 19, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. Suiwo, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, August 20 at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French French Bund on Friday, August 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

MANILA AND HONGKONG.—Str R.M.S. Empress of Russia will leave Woosung on Sunday, August 15. The tender Alexanda will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m. For Passage, apply to G. M. Jackson, Palace Hotel Building, 19a Bund. Tel. C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. C. 181.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Sunday, August 15, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. E. Edwards, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, August 16, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) & KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on August 16. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, Aug. 17, at 3:30 p.m. For Freight or Passafe apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. Crawford, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 17. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M. S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, August 17, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. Kungping, Capt. Shepherd, will leave on Tuesday, August 17, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, Aug. 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tean, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Aug. 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, August 17, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kweilin, Captain A. McDowell, will leave on Tuesday, August 17, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave from the Watung Wharf on Saturday, August 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Captain Walker, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Aug. 21, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The S.S. Tenyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. Y. Maki, will be despatched, on Sunday, August 15. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The s.s. Tenri Maru, will be despatched from Shanghai on Friday, August 20. For freight and passage apply to L. V. LANG, No. 8 French Bund, (Telephone Nos: Central 4702 and 3059).

VLADIVOSTOK DIRECT.—The s.s. Shin Yue, Captain Puchert, will be despatched from Shanghai on Tuesday, August 31. For freight and passage, apply to L. V. LANG, No. 8 French Bund, (Telephone Nos: Central 4702 & 3059).

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date		Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 15	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 15	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 15	—	Baltimore v. Suez	Elkridge	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 16	—	Vancouver	†Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 17	—	Seattle, etc.	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
Aug. 20	—	Boston & N. York	Benoni	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 23	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 24	—	San Francisco	West Cadron	Am.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 24	—	Boston & N. York	Cape May	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 24	—	Seattle, etc.	†Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 25	—	Boston, New York	Birmingham City	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 26	—	Portland, etc.	West Keats	Am.	C. P. Co.
Aug. 27	—	Seattle, etc.	Toyohashi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 28	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 28	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 29	—	Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 30	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 31	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 1	—	New York	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S
Sep. 3	—	Seattle	West Ison	Am.	S. & Dix
Sep. 9	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Sep. 11	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 14	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
Sep. 15	—	Boston, New York	C. of Dunkirk	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 16	—	Seattle, etc.	†Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. 25	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Sep. 26	—	New York	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 1	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 3	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Oct. 14	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 18	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co.
Oct. 21	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 17	—	Kobe	Yokohama M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 18	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 20	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 21	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 25	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 27	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Wakanoura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 31	—	N'saki, K., Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug. 15	—	London, etc.	Prometheus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 16	—	Scandinavia	Chile	Swed.	E. A. Co.
Aug. 16	—	London, etc.	†Kaiyan	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Aug. 17	—	Liverpool, etc.	Bellerophon	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 17	—	Marseilles, etc.	†Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Aug. 17	—	London, etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Aug. 18	—	Liverpool	Kanagawa M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 22	—	London, etc.	†Shidzuoka M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 22	—	London, etc.	†Plassy	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 26	—	London, etc.	Protesilaus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 29	—	Marseilles, etc.	†Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Aug. 30	—	Trieste, etc.	†Innsbruck	Ital.	D. & Co.
Aug. 30	—	London, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug ..	—	R'dam & Hamburg	Toba	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Sep. 2	—	Liverpool, etc	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 3	—	London, etc.	†Jeypore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Sep. 4	—	London, etc.	Achilles	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 6	—	Liverpool, etc.	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 10	—	London, etc.	†Khiva	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Sep. 10	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Easterling	Am.	Adl. Line
Sep. 13	—	Liverpool, etc.	West Mahomet	Am.	Adl. Line
Sep. 15	—	London, etc.	Kansas	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Sep. 16	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 16	—	Liverpool, etc.	Tottori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. 16	—	Hamburg, etc.	Hakata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sep. 30	—	Trieste, etc.	†Hungaria	Ital.	D. & Co.
Sep. 30	—	Liverpool, etc.	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. ..	—	A'dam & Hamburg	Baaran	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Oct. 7	—	Hamburg, etc.	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 10	—	Hamburg, etc.	Nagato Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Oct. 14	—	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 21	—	Antwerp, etc.	Telresias	Br.	B. & S.
Oct. 28	—	London, etc.	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 11	—	Liverpool, etc.	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 15	noon	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 15	8.00*	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 16	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
Aug. 16	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 16	—	Takao, Keelung	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 17	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 17	—	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tungshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 17	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 17	noon	A. H'kong, C'ton	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 17	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	—	Hongkong	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 20	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 21	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21	—	Manila & Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 26	—	Manila & Hongkong	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug. 15	noon	Tientsin, N'chwang	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 17	noon	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 17	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 18	2.00	Tsingtau, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Aug. 19	D.L.	Tsingtau	Hopeang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 20	—	Vladivostok	Tenri Maru	Jap.	L.V. Lang
Aug. 20	—	Tientsin, etc.	Kohoku M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 21	D.L.	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 23	—	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.
Aug. 31	—	Vladivostok	Shinyue	Chi.	L. V. Lang

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug. 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 16	noon	Hankow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S
Aug. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 17	noon	Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 20	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 20	D.L.	Hankow	Kwangsee	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co
Aug. 21	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 22	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 2 and 3 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
0h. 32m.	11ft. 7in.	0h. 52m.	11ft. 3in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
11	57		

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
6 25 a.m.	7 12 p.m.	5h. 27m.	6h. 41m.	4h. 42m.	7h. 26m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For August 29.71in.
754.90mm.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "SHENGKING" .....sails August 16th, midnight.
S.S. "TATUNG" .....sails August 17th, midnight.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" .....sails August 18th, midnight.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" .....sails August 17th, 3 p.m.
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" .....sails August 21st, 10 a.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" .....sails August 24th, 3 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "SUIYANG" .....sails August 17th, noon.
S.S. "SUNNING" .....(via Amoy) August 19th.
S.S. "TEAN" .....(via Swatow August 21st.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "YINGCHOW" .....sails August 21st.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" .....at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund.
Tel. No.
Passengers: Central No. 401.
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SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila-Hongkong	
Monteagle	Aug. 21	*Emp. of Russia	Aug. 15
Emp. of Russia	Aug. 28	†Emp. of Japan	Sept. 5
Emp. of Japan	Sept. 17	*Emp. of Asia	Sept. 19
Emp. of Asia	Sept. 25	†Monteagle	Oct. 6

*Via Manila
†To Hongkong Direct

Freight Office: Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai, Telephone, Central 181.
Passenger Office: Palace Hotel 19 The Bund Shanghai, Telephone, Central 182.
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FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA
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Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to
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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 15	S.S. Ecuador	Aug. 21
S.S. Ecuador	Sept. 11	S.S. Colombia	Sept. 18
S.S. Colombia	Oct. 9	S.S. Venezuela	Oct. 16

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
WEST NIGER		Aug. 8
WEST NERIS	July 25	Aug. 16
EIKRIDGE	in port	Aug. 22

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
EASTERN GLADE .... Aug. 26
PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
TENYO MARU ..... Aug. 15
SHINYO MARU ..... Sept. 9
KOREA ..... Oct. 8
FOR HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU ..... Aug. 20
SIBERIA MARU ..... Sept. 30
All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.
Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings:—
S.S. "INNSBRUCK" about Aug. 30
S.S. "HUNGARIA" about Sept. 30
*Carrying Passengers.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Union Building. AGENTS Telephone C. 1693

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... Aug. 13
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) ..... Aug. 21
S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) ..... Sept. 27
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NILE" ..... Aug. 19
S.S. "CHINA" ..... Sept. 13
S.S. "NANKING" ..... Oct. 21
For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
F. E. BARRETT, Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4178"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Aug. 22
KAGA MARU	12,500	Capt. H. Nojiri,	Aug. 30

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

HAKATA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. B. Tenda,	Sept. 16
NAGATO MARU ...	12,000	Capt. K. Kurihara,	Oct. 10

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

KANAGAWA MARU	12,500	Capt. E. Doki,	Aug. 18

For London, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

TOTTORI MARU	12,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Sept. 16

VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

For Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama:—

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Aug. 24
TOYOHASHI MARU	15,000	Capt. T. Terada,	Aug. 27
FUSHIMI MARU ...	21,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Sept. 16

KOBE TO SEATTLE

TOYAMA MARU ...	15,000	Capt. K. Yasuharu,	Aug. 20

KOBE TO NEW YORK Via Panama.

MOURORAN MARU		Capt. K. Yamada,	Aug. 18

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

FOR YOKOHAMA (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe).

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Iriye,	Aug. 20
WAKANOURA MARU	5,000	Capt. J. Fujisawa,	Aug. 27
KOKURA MARU	5,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Aug. 31

FOR KOBE

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	Aug. 17

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	Aug. 18
CHIKUGO MARU ...	5,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Aug. 21
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Takano,	Aug. 25
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Shinohara,	Aug. 28

FOR HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU ...	19,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Sept. 19

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. M. Yoshikawa,	Sept. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila),

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Aug. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Sept. 22
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusano,	Oct. 20

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

and

NEW YORK SERVICE

Manila-New York.

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and full particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

AGENTS

53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP @ LIVERPOOL

S.S. "WEST MAHOMET" Sept. 13 | S.S. "EASTERN ADMIRAL" Nov.

FOR LONDON-ANTWERP-ROTTERDAM

S.S. "WEST CAMPGAW"..Aug. 15 | S.S. "EASTERN PLANET" Oct. 10
S.S. "EASTERLING" ....Sept. 10 | S.S. "EASTERN CLOUD" Nov. 10

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK

S.S. "CAPE MAY" .....Aug. 24 | S.S. "ELDENA" .....Oct. —
S.S. "CITY OF JOLIET" ..Nov. —

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S. S. LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.

53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

STRUTHERS & DIXON

INCORPORATED

Pacific representatives and operators

Green Star Line

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
†West Ison†	In Port	West Ivis†	Aug. 24
West Ivis†	Aug. 22	West Ison†	Sep. 3
Deuel†	Aug. 27	Brave Couer*	Sep. 10
Brave Coeur*	Sep. 3	Deuel†	Sep. 20

(If sufficient inducement offers)

*San Francisco †Seattle

ATLANTIC SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Steamer	Date	Steamer	Date
Eastern Crown	Aug. 28	Eastern Crown†	Sep. 1
Chipchung	Sep. 10	Chipchung*	Sep. 15

*Via Panama Canal †Via Suez Canal

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Shanghai, China.
C. S. HOLMES, Asst. General Manager.

SHANGHAI OFFICE
7 Jinkee Road Tel. Cent. 2567
J. S. EMENS, Agent.

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
	Aug. 14	Albany	Am. cruiser
P & O BI		Bee	Br. gun-boat
B VIII	Aug. 8	Chitose	Jap. cruiser
Y.T.P.D.W.	June 26	Cockchafer	Br. gun-boat
Y.T.P.D.W.	June 25	Cricket	Br. gun-boat
U.S.N.B.	July 5	Desaix	Fr. cruiser
B N B	July 4	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
O.D.W.	June 25	Mantis	Br. gun-boat
Y. P. D.	July 25	Monocacy	Am. gunboat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
	Aug. 13	Rizal	Am. destroyer
I C	May 22	Samar	Am. gun-boat
1 C	Aug. 6	Suma	Jap. gun-boat
E. E. W.	July 27	Sumida	Jap. gunboat

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies Incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "LAHORE"	August 13th
*S.S. "KALYAN"	August 16th
*S.S. "PLASSY"	August 22nd
S.S. "JEYPORE"	September 3rd
S.S. "KHIVA"	September 10th.
S.S. "NANKIN"	October 2nd

*Also calls at Bombay

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO

S.S. "DILWARA"	September 9th
S.S. "DUNERA"	October 8th

These vessels convey a limited number of 1st Saloon passengers for EUROPE, transhipping to one of the Indian Mail Steamers at Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "TAKADA"	August 17th
S.S. "JAPAN"	September 3rd
S.S. "MADRAS"	September 15th
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR"	September 21st

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG

S.S. "EASTERN"	August 17th

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

AGENTS

24 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2069

S.S. "WEST KEATS"

sailing about Aug. 26

CHINA PACIFIC CO.

Agents for

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.

and

Sudden and Christenson

Cargo Service between

PORTLAND, OREGON

and

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAO, TIENTSIN and DAIREN

Through bills of lading to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. Seitz, General Agent
Telephone C. 463
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, 4th Floor.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ALPS MARU	15,000	Y. Somekawa,	Sept. 2	Sept. 4

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA, Japan ports, San Francisco, and Panama.

HONOLULU MARU	15,000	K. Hirano,	Sept. 14	Sept. 16

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Victoria and Seattle) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

AFRICA MARU ...	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	Aug. 28	Aug. 30

FOR HONGKONG.

ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	Sept. 15	Sept. 15

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	T. Akazawa,	Aug. 18	Aug. 20

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Keelung and Takao)

KEELUNG MARU ...	3,000	T. Fuchigami,	Aug. 14	Aug. 16

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235. Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. East 208, 209 & 212
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

Shipping Items

The P. and O. s.s. Khiva, from London on July 3, was expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru was expected to leave Moji for Shanghai Friday and is due at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The B.I. s.s. Japan, from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The B.I. s.s. Madras left Calcutta for Rangoon, Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai on Wednesday and is expected to arrive in port on September 8.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat, with the French mails of July 15, left Saigon at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on August 21.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Changwo is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Hankow for ports on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tsingtau today.

The C.M. s.s. Fieching will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Plassy from London on June 26, left Hongkong for Shanghai at 11 o'clock Thursday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai this morning.

The Glne Line m.s. Glenariffe, from London and ports, left Hongkong Friday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chihli will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Hopsang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Thursday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau Tuesday morning and will sail for same ports on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty one hour earlier.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru is expected to leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and is due at the Wayside Wharf on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Kalyan arrived in Shanghai from Kobe yesterday afternoon and will sail for London and ports at daylight tomorrow. The tender Gutzlaff with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 6 o'clock this evening.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Kobe today and will sail for Marseilles and ports on Tuesday. The tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails will leave the French Mail jetty at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru arrived at Woosung from Hongkong last night and the inbound passenger tender is expected to reach the Customs jetty about 9:30 this morning. The Tenyo sails for San Francisco and ports this evening and the outgoing passenger tender will leave at 3 o'clock.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Woosung from Vancouver and ports yesterday and will sail for Manila and Hongkong this morning. The tender Alexandra with outward bound passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 8 o'clock.

The P.M. s.s. Venezuela arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong yesterday morning and docked at the C.M. Central Wharf. The Venezuela sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Nile is due to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama and Nagasaki Tuesday morning and will sail for Hongkong direct on Wednesday or Thursday.

The U.S. cruiser Albany arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela Aug. 15
Per N.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Aug. 15

For Europe
Per P. & O. s.s. Kalyan Aug. 15

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. Aug. 17

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.M. s.s. Nile .... Aug. 17

From Europe
Per P. & O. s.s. Plassy Aug. 15

From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. Aug. 15

Siccawei Weather Reports

13.—The Southern anticyclone is divided in two maxima, the one at Luzon, the other on the Bonin. In the gap, a serious depression, probably a great typhoon is developing or approaching between Yap and Guam. Low pressure generally in China. The heat of the day is relieved at the end of the afternoon by thunderstorms.

14.—The atmosphere is cooler owing to the NW winds that have continued after the thunderstorms. Pressure steady, a little below the average. Overcast.

MACKENZIE & CO., LTD'S

S. S. "LOONG MOW"

Lieut.-Commander S. Hall, R. N. R. (Captain).

The "Loong Mow" is a new steamer expressly constructed for the run between Ichang and Chungking and is fitted with every modern convenience for passengers. She has large, airy, state bedrooms, electric light and fans throughout.

Regular connection will be maintained with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's steamers at Ichang during the season.

Through tickets may be booked from Shanghai to Chungking.

For Freight and/or Passage apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central Nos. 77 and 401.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 6	—	Chinwangtao	Indigirka	Rus.	R.V.F.
Mar. 19	—	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar. 22	—	———	Chienan	Chi.	W. & Co.
May 12	—	Japan	Naotetsu Maru	Jap.	
May 30	—	Japan	Tosa Maru 10	Jap.	
June 22	—		Weban	Am.	Adl. Line
June 24	—	Foochow	Rotorua	Br.	N.S.S.N. Co.
June 25	—		Georgi	Rus.	R. V. F.
July 4	—	Chinwangtao	Haedan		
July 10	—	Ningpo	Kiangtsze	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 17	—	New York	Keketlient	Am.	Adl Line
July 18	—		Yoro Maru	Jap.	M. S. K.
July 19	—		Friesland	Dut.	
July 21	—	Japan	West Raritan	Am.	C. Bros.
July 23	—	Tientsin, etc.	Hankong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	—	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 27	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 27	—		Anlan	Chi.	A.P. Co.
Aug. 1	—	Japan	Polyphemus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 2	—	Tientsin	Yencura Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Aug. 3	—	Ichang, etc.	Loongmow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 5	—	Hongkong	M. S. Dollar	Am.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 6	—	New York	Mercer	Am.	A. Line
Aug. 6	—	Tientsin	Kienhsin	Br.	W. & Co.
Aug. 6	—	Manila	Imaly	Am.	S. & Dix.
Aug. 8	—		Admiralsins	Am.	A. Line
Aug. 8	—	Cruise	Iskin	Chi.	Customs
Aug. 8	—	London	Glensada	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Aug. 9	—	London, etc.	Jeypore	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 9	—	Liverpool, etc.	Prometheus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 9	—	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 10	—	Liverpool, etc.	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 10	—	San Francisco	West Inskip	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 10	—	Seattle	West Ison	Am.	S. & Dix
Aug. 10	—	Cruise	Chuenjao	Chi.	Customs
Aug. 11	—	Hongkong	West Niger	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 11	—	Japan	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Aug. 11	—	Fusan	Saucon	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 11	—	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M & Co.
Aug. 11	—	Singapore	Unda	Br.	A. P. Co.
Aug. 11	—	Chinwangtao	Henrik	Nor.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Aug. 12	—	Japan	Sapporo M. S	Jap.	S. Shokai
Aug. 12	—	Foochow	Shunchong	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug. 12	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 12	—	Tientsin	Kaitsu Maru	Jap.	Ch. R. Shaw
Aug. 12	—	Japan	Kalko Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Aug. 13	—		Shawhsing	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Aug. 13	—	Hongkong	Kungping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 13	—	Amoy	Tjikini	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
Aug. 13	—	Japan	Hosei Maru	Jap.	M.M.K.
Aug. 13	—		West Campgaw	Am.	Adl. Line
Aug. 13	—	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 13	—	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 13	—	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 13	—	Hongkong	Doylestone	Am.	
Aug. 13	—	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Aug. 13	—		Shinon	Chi.	K.M.A.
Aug. 13	—	Hongkong	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 13	—	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 14	—	Chinwangtao	Yachiyo Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Aug. 14	—	Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 14	—	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 14	—	Dairen	Keelung M.	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 14	—	Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J.M & Co.
Aug. 14	—	Japan	Kaivan	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 14	—	Hongkong	Tottori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 14	—		Vallejo		
Aug. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

Departures

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 13	—	Hankow	Santen Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Aug. 13	—	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Aug. 13	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	K.M.A.
Aug. 14	—	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug. 14	—	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 14	—	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 14	—	Baltimore	Greenland	Am.	S. & Dix
Aug. 14	—	Chinwangtao, etc.	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	Shabohee	Am.	Socony.
Aug. 14	—	Tientsin, etc.	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	Tientsin, etc.	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 14	—	Tientsin, etc.	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 14	—	S. H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	Tsingtau	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	Kobe	Swazi	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 14	—	Japan	Bombay Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 14	—	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 14	—	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Aug. 14	—	Cruise	Luhaing	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 14	—	Tsingtau	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Aug. 14	—	Tsingtau	Yakishin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R. Co.
Aug. 14	—	River ports	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Aug. 14	—	Ningpo	Hsintung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Arrivals

Date		From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 13	—	Hongkong	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	Ningpo	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 14	—	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 14	—	Chinwangtao	Yachiyo Maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
Aug. 14	—	Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 14	—	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 14	—	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Aug. 14	—	Cruise	U.S.S. Albany		
Aug. 14	—	Dairen	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 14	—	Hongkong	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 14	—	Japan	Kalvan	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Aug. 14	—	Hongkong	Tottori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 14	—		Vallejo		
Aug. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

Vessels Due

Achilles, *Liverpool*	Aug.	20
Amazone, *Japan*	Aug.	15
Changwo, *Hankow*	Aug.	18
Chungking, *Hankow*	Aug.	16
Chihli, *Hankow*	Aug.	20
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	Aug.	18
Choysang, *Hongkong*	Aug.	14
Ecuador, *S. Francisco*	Aug.	20
Feiching, *Foochow*	Aug.	17
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Aug.	22
Glenariffe, *London*	Aug.	16
Hopsang, *Hongkong*	Aug.	19
Hsinfung, *Ningpo*	Aug.	17
Hwahta, *Hankow*	Aug.	20
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Aug.	15
Japan, *Calcutta*	Aug.	18
Kasuga Maru, *Japan*	Aug.	17
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	Aug.	18
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Aug.	23
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Aug.	21
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Aug.	17
Kobe Maru, *Dairen*	Aug.	22
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Aug.	15
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Aug.	19
Luenho, *Hankow*	Aug.	18
Monteagle, *Hongkong*	Aug.	16
Nanking, *Hongkong*	Aug.	23
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Aug.	22
Nile, *San Francisco*	Aug.	17
Omi Maru, *Japan*	Aug.	15
Paul Lecat, *Marseilles*	Aug.	21
Poyang, *Hankow*	Aug.	18
Plassy, *London*	Aug.	15
Sunning, *Hongkong*	Aug.	16
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Aug.	19
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Aug.	19
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Aug.	17
Shinyo Maru, *S. Francisco*	Aug.	20
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Aug.	23
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	Aug.	21
Tatung, *Hankow*	Aug.	15
Tenyo Maru, *Hongkong*	Aug.	15
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Aug.	15
Tean, *Tsingtau*	Aug.	19
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Aug.	23
Tungshing, *Tsingtau*	Aug.	15
West Ivis, *Seattle*	Aug.	19
Waishing, *Hankow*	Aug.	20
Woosung, *Hankow*	Aug.	23
Wosang, *Hankow*	Aug.	21
Yamashiro Maru, *Japan*	Aug.	22
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	Aug.	19
Yokohama Maru, *London*	Aug.	16

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and mails on board the P. and O. s.s. Kalyan will leave the Customs Jetty at 6 p.m.

Tuesday, August 17, 1920

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Amazone will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Wednesday August 18, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

AUCTION INDEX

Monday, 16th August at noon

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF FRESH FRUIT IN GOOD CONDITION

comprising:

75 cases fresh oranges, 13 cases Mandarine oranges, 1 case Lemons, 5,000 Mangoesteens and 2,000 Pineapples. Now on view.

IN SALESROOM

On Tuesday, 17th August at 10 a.m.

Superior Furniture and Sundries

Stamp Auctions will shortly be resumed, and the following dates have been booked, when something special will be offered.

Saturday, 25th September
do 2nd October
do 16th do
do 13th November

THE EXCELSIOR SALOON

NEW WORLD BUILDING

Opposite Union Jack Club

Open August 14, 1920

The first Chinese Barber catering to foreigners.

First-class modern features and appliances throughout. Trained Barbers from foreign Colonies, capable of suiting every taste in Hair-dressing. The most sanitary and up-to-date Hair Dressing Saloon in the East.

Trial solicited (open on Sundays)

THE EXCELSIOR SALOON

31436

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Broadway Butchery will open Monday, August 16th, 1920

Same has been renovated and is under Sanitary inspection by the Municipal Health Department.

Fresh meats supplied and fresh sausages manufactured daily.

Pass books with prices on application. Special rates to Hotels, Clubs and Steamers.

No. 1106 Broadway

"DAISY" BRAND AND "MEADOW" BRAND FRESH BUTTER

in one pound pats may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers

TINNED BUTTER

HAZEL WOOD BRAND

Finest American Butter in one and two pounds full weight tins

Per case of 24 2 lb. tins. $49.00
Per case of 48 1 lb. tins. 51.00

Geddes & Co., Limited.

IMPORTER

5 Peking Road Tel. 346

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

New Thought Center: Sunday Meetings at 6 p.m. Metaphysical teachings and treatments daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Public cordially invited. 522 Avenue Joffre. Phone West 411.

31029

DEATH

AT Bombay, August 11th, William H. Dietrich.

31454

FIRE, 14th AUGUST, 1920.

China Navigation Co's Godown

No. 13

FRENCH CONCESSION.

Representatives of Insurance Companies interested are invited to attend a Meeting to be held on Monday the 16th instant at 11 a.m., at the General Chamber of Commerce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road to discuss the question of the adjustment of losses arising out of this fire.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

31464

NOTICE

During July and August, the Mercers' Refuge will be open for business orders on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday mornings, from 9.30 to 12.30 only.

30773

GORDON'S

(London)

DRY GIN

(Square Bottle)

FOR COCKTAILS

Limited Shipment Just Received

Heidsieck & Co's.

(Reims)

MONOPOLE

(Red Top)

CHAMPAGNE

The Finest Wine on the Market

Garner, Quelch & Co.

(Sole Agents)

Situation Wanted

WATCHMAKER, foreigner with wide experience, seeks position. Specialist on sea chronometers. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

31457

NOTICE OF LOSS

NOTICE is hereby given that Share Certificate for 200 shares Nos. 46,650 to 46,849 together with the Dividend Book issued by the Commercial Bank of China in favour of Vou Kee (阜記) has been lost or stolen and the Public is warned not to deal with or negotiate same. Notice of loss has been given to the said Bank and new Share Certificate will be issued in due course.

HUNAN PROVINCIAL BOARD OF FINANCE.

(湖南財政廳)

31433

LOMBIO

CURES

PILES

Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary

24 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:

LOMBIO COMPANY,

15, New Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

New stock has now arrived

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE: Four rooms, bed complete. Furniture must be taken over. Apply to Box 257, THE CHINA PRESS.

31448 A. 18

TO LET, splendidly furnished residence with five bedrooms, three bathrooms, two sitting rooms, dining room, big verandah, tennis and garage, situated Avenue Joffre. Furniture to be taken over with lease. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

31449

TO LET, one furnished house, eight rooms, and four bathrooms. Apply to Box 245, THE CHINA PRESS.

31432 A. 17

TO LET, completely and comfortably furnished, from September 1st or 15th, for four or four and a half months respectively, possibly longer, "Ulverston" No. 9 Route Francis Garnier, comprising six rooms with two bed and bathrooms, with all possible conveniences and sanitary arrangements, large very breezy terraces with view on open fields, large well kept garden with tennis courts, vegetable gardens and chicken yard, garage, etc. Rent Taels 250 monthly plus taxes; servants very well trained included if desired; tennis trainer to be taken over. Married couple without children preferred. For particulars apply to Consul Dr. Hubicki. Office telephone: Central 932, or to Mme de Hubicki, Home telephone: West 132.

31444 A. 15

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)

SHANGHAI

FOR HIRE

Calculating Machines
Adding-Listing „
Typewriters:

Underwoods
Remingtons
L. C. Smiths
Royals

Repairs A Specialty

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — Cable Add. Mackbeach

32 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Your Next Storage Battery should be a—

Prest-O-Lite

There is a correct size for your car

Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

SITUATIONS VACANT

UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES Commissions earned frequently run into five figures. Interesting work with opportunity to exercise initiative. Study Scientific Salesmanship. Write for Catalog today. Office 15a, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED an accountant for large American firm. Excellent opportunity. This position requires a thorough accountant. No beginners need apply. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.

31462 A. 18

WANTED for large Garage and coach building works, a Chinese clerk, thoroughly conversant with stockkeeping (card system). Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

31437 A. 17

IMPORT firm requires junior office assistant. Apply giving particulars as to previous experience (if any) and salary required to Box 242, THE CHINA PRESS.

31424 A. 15

WANTED a Chinese clerk with good knowledge of accounts, preferably one with previous experience of garage work. Only experienced men need apply. Applications stating experience and salary wanted to be sent to Box 233, THE CHINA PRESS.

31414 A. 15

WANTED experienced Chinese and Portuguese Bank clerks. In reply state age, experiences and salary expected, to Box 234, THE CHINA PRESS.

31415 A. 15

SITUATION VACANT

A newly established vocational Middle School in an inland province in North China, requires teachers for the following subjects:—French, German, English, History, Geography, Physics and Chemistry. The most modern Occidental, practical and vocational methods are required. Applicants must have a good Chinese education and a thorough knowledge of their respective subjects. Good health and a willingness to share the life of the students are essential. Replies must be sent, giving curriculum and indicating educational tendencies as clearly as possible, with or without photographs, to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.

31388 A. 24

WANTED: To tell you how you can prepare for a better salary in your spare time. Office 15a, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, nice room, central District, suitable for office or lodging. Apply to Box 144, THE CHINA PRESS.

31273

TO LET, in Central district, suite of offices. Can be taken in whole or in part. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd.

31298

OFFICES to let near Bund, four very large rooms, immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

31220

SITUATIONS WANTED

HEAD BOOKKEEPER and office-manager at British exporting firm in Vladivostok (without notice) would like to change soon his employment for any Shanghai firm, where he could make some career. Advertiser is 29 years old, Hungarian jew, single, speaking six languages, high commercial education, and large business (specially selling) and office routine in the export-import trade (also shipment, banking, insurance); is familiar with all the chief export produces and manufactured goods for import and thoroughly conversant with all trade-opportunities with Europe. He is prepared to send on application curriculum vitae, references, photo, pretentions, etc. Apply under "General Post Office Box No. 75" Vladivostok. Cable address with Bentley's "Esperanto."

31466 A. 15

POSITION WANTED by experienced Chinese accountant, thoroughly conversant with modern systems of bookkeeping and accounting, has all-round knowledge and A 1 testimonials. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

31452 A. 15

American lady dressmaker desires position with an English or American ladies' outfitters. Reply, stating salary to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

31461 A. 18

AMERICAN woman with knowledge of general office work desires position with some American concern. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

31461 A. 18

COMPETENT stenographer desires position. Speaks both French and English. References. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

31434 A. 17

WANTED position as an assistant in a general office. Apply to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.

31404

WANTED position half day by experienced stenographer either morning or afternoon. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

31409 A. 15

YOUNG Chinese, with all-round office experience desires position in a local concern. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.

31391 A. 15

THOROUGHLY competent stenographer and office assistant desires engagement. Good salary expected. References. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.

31398 A. 18

RELIABLE Chinese clerk desires position (27), eight years' experience in bookkeeping, correspondence, Customs work and general office routine. A.1, testimonials. Outports no objection. Apply to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.

31392 A. 18

YOUNG man, Colonial, with three years general office experience, desires position in any capacity with Shanghai firm. Apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

31379 A. 15

BOOKKEEPER at present employed, hard-working and initiative seeks change. Good references. Please apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

31381 A. 15

POSITION wanted by European (24), recently discharged from army, experienced in sales and stores. Knowledge of English, French and Chinese. Good references. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

31373 A. 13

APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN, bachelor, wants room with bath, without board in the central district. Apply to Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.

31447 A. 15

GENTLEMAN requires furnished room with modern bath attached, with board or without. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

31451 A. 15

WANTED, furnished or unfurnished room and bathroom with partial board. Range Road or vicinity, by elderly Englishman with son 15. Give full particulars to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

31453 A. 15

TWO bachelors, American, desire a small furnished or unfurnished modern apartment central district only. Would occupy on September 1st permanent. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

31455 A. 15

APARTMENTS

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens.

Board-Residence

Apply Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, for immediate occupation, well furnished attic flat, comprising two large rooms, small room and modern bathroom. Suitable for married couple, or two bachelors. Garage stabling and tennis court. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE

31 Boone Road

ONE large room one large Attic with bath attached facing garden. Hot and cold water. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

31460

TO LET, nicely furnished room, with bathroom attached. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.

31459 A. 15

TO RENT immediately, newly furnished elegant flat in private villa for two or three persons. Modern comforts. Real home. Board best quality, served in apartment moderate terms. For appointment only, 47 Weihaiwei Road.

31456 A. 16

TO LET, one furnished room suitable for married couple or bachelors, with board. Phone East 458.

31450 A. 21

TO LET, on Bubbling Well Road, one large airy front room with private bathroom and veranda, facing south, full board. Suitable for two. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

31441

TO LET, in private American family Bubbling Well Road comfortable furnished room, bath attached, suitable for married couple. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

31463

NICELY furnished rooms with board, verandah and bathroom, near French Park, telephone, etc. Apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.

M. G.

TO LET, one well-furnished flat two rooms and bathrooms attached, with garage and telephone and one single room. 34 Markham Road.

31432 A. 17

TO LET, one furnished room with board. Apply 20 Haskell Road.

31438 A. 15

TO LET: Several rooms with verandahs and bathrooms attached, in private boarding house, in western district. Apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.

31426 A. 15

FLAT to be let. Apply 19 North Szechuen Road.

31410 A. 15

TO LET, Wayside district, one large furnished room with an American family. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.

31402 A. 15

PRIVATE American family in western district has single room with adjoining bath to let, full board. Apply to Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.

31369 A. 15

PROFESSIONAL

WANTED Chinese or foreign pupils for German lessons. Apply to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.

31361

SHORTHAND taught by lady, $5 per month, private lessons $10. Particulars apply to Box 226, THE CHINA PRESS.

31401 A. 22

MISCELLANEOUS

PARTNER REQUIRED to extend and enlarge an Export business in modern Chinese artistic wares and antiques. Advertiser has had long experience and thorough knowledge in all classes of Chinese art. A most congenial and lucrative occupation for one artistically inclined. Also willing to join a firm to take charge and work up such a department. Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.

31443 A. 20

HOUSES WANTED

1921: Unfurnished house wanted on long lease from January or March next. Five or six rooms, large garden, western district or French concession. Rental about Tls. 150. Reply to Box 1207, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED a house or flat, four rooms or more in the vicinity of the American School, Northern district. Apply Associated Mission Treasurers, 20 Museum Road.

31428 A. 17

WANTED October first, unfurnished four bedroom house with attic or extension wing or two adjoining houses, with garage and space for tennis. Apply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS.

31435 A. 20

WANTED small house in the French Concession. Three to four rooms and preferably near tram line. Reply with full details to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

31418 A. 16

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, water white American rosin. Samples and prices on application. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

31458

CHINESE Jubilee Postage Stamps 2, 3, 7 cents, used and unused, 1,000 each, given to highest bidder. Apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

31451 A. 15

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

31222

FOR SALE, 200 tons Russian flour, best offer accepted. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

31429 A. 17

FOR SALE, must sacrifice beautiful diamond broach, Tiffany mounting, 8 diamonds ½ kt and 40 small ones. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

31442 A. 15

FOR SALE. High velocity Savage repeating rifle, 250-3000 and ammunition; also revolver. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.

31442 A. 15

FOR SALE, Underwood typewriter No. 5. Excellent condition. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

31442 A. 15

FOR SALE, four marine Tubular boilers, practically new, 9 ft. Dia. x 16½ ft. long, complete with fire bars, furnace fronts, etc. For prices and full particulars please apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

31440 A. 27

FOR SALE: Large residence on Avenue Joffre, 17½ mow land, laid out in gardens, tennis lawn, conservatories, garage, vegetable garden, etc. All modern improvements, sanitary plumbing, billiard room, bouffe, 5 bedrooms, elegantly fitted bathrooms. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 243, THE CHINA PRESS.

31425 A. 15

ZEISS camera for sale, new, with Tessar Lense, 9 x 12cm. Communicate to Box 228, THE CHINA PRESS.

31403 A. 15

WANTED to purchase a house at Mokanshan. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.

31421 A. 15

FOR SALE, latest model Excelsior motor-cycles with or without sidecars. Arrange for demonstration. American Trading Company, 53 Szechuen Road.

31360

BARGAIN. Smart, six cylinder. Buick Roadster for sale. Practically new. Owner driven. Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.

31416 A. 15

MANUFACTURING works want boiler for heating installation 100 lbs pressure. Apply to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS.

31399

WANTED, a fresh young cow Must be cheap. Sinclair, Grace Hospital, Lieu-oo, Ku, Near Shanghai.

31268 A. 17

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

Amazing Divorce Problems of the Fashionable French Family

"In that stately Newport villa, within a stone's throw of Bellevue avenue, there are perhaps more complicated divorce problems, more mystery, more disillusionment, more tangled lives than in any house in America."

Newport's House of Disillusionment with Its Three Divorced Women and Two Helpless Grandchildren by Runaway Matches---and the Strange Influence of a Girlhood Essay on "Obsolete Man" by the Latest Divorcee

IT is generally admitted that the distinguished and immensely wealthy French family of New York and Newport has had more divorces and attendant complications than any family of similar importance in New York society.

Mrs. Samuel Wagstaff, formerly the beautiful Pauline Le Roy French, is the latest member of the family to seek divorce. It is only necessary to mention the cases of her mother, Mrs. Le Roy French; her sister, Julia French Geraghty; her aunt, Mrs. Paul Fitz Simon, formerly Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, to suggest how numerous have been the matrimonial complications in this group. The list could be considerably extended.

These events have naturally excited a lot of discussion in society, and thoughtful observers believe that they can trace the existence of a peculiar mental condition—a complex, or perhaps a psychosis—in the French family that leads to the divorce court. This observation entirely accords with recent discoveries of scientists, who have found that any striking and impressive act or speech may start a far-reaching mental contagion among those immediately under its influence, even though they are of perfectly sound mind.

Sir Berkeley Moynihan, the distinguished British war surgeon, remarked in a recent lecture: "No lesson of the great war has been proved more clearly than the contagiousness of mental states."

Pretty Mrs. Polly French Wagstaff, the Latest French Divorcee, Who Is Supposed to Have Started a Mania of Matrimonial Unrest by Her Brilliant Early Essay on "Obsolete Man."

What was it that started the French family, once renowned for its aristocratic conservatism, on the pathway of easy divorce? One thinker has discovered a possible cause in a startling girlhood essay of Mrs. Polly French Wagstaff, the latest divorcee, on "Man, the Obsolete."

In this essay, read to a group of women friends, Miss Polly French, as she then was, argued with much eloquence that for most of the purposes of civilized life man was obsolete and rapidly becoming more so. She demonstrated that all the governmental, administrative, intellectual and artistic functions of society could best be performed by women.

The youthful thinker suggested that while some essential labors and duties must always be performed by man, it would be quite proper to keep him in an extremely humble and subordinate position. That would be the aim of the glorious, emancipated society of the future.

Loud murmurs of applause greeted the profound and daring remarks of the youthful and beautiful speaker. It was evident that they sank deep into the minds of all present—perhaps deeper than anyone suspected at the time.

One obvious lesson of Miss Polly French's philosophy was that man as a husband, in the old sense, was superfluous. He might be a biological necessity for a time, but there was no reason in the new state of society why he should be the permanent head of the family, the ruler of the household, a life-long incumbrance to an up-to-date woman.

Why is it not reasonable to suppose that these words of Miss Polly French inaugurated a peculiar mental complex in her hearers? Coming from the most brilliant member of the family they may well have opened the minds of her kinswomen on the divorce question. Her words did not show their influence at once, but they sank in apparently and brought forth amazing results in later years.

Other social problems besides the one of divorce are being demonstrated in the French home. The divorced Mrs. Le Roy French is taking care of the child of her son and a pretty telephone operator, and also of the child of her daughter and a stalwart chauffeur. What will become of these children—half of aristocratic and plutocratic French blood, half of plebeian extraction? Will they exhibit the peculiar tendencies of the French family in matrimonial affairs, or will they revert to the primordial family customs of their plebeian ancestors? They form part of what is probably the strangest household in all American fashionable society.

Under the rooftree of the old Le Roy mansion in Newport, now a centre of the French family, three divorced women are living to-day—the mother, Mrs. Le Roy French, who divorced Amos Tuck French in 1914; Mrs. Julia French Geraghty, divorced last Summer, and Mrs. Wagstaff, who got her final decree on the eighth of June. In the same strange household lives Mrs. Edward Tuck French, the New England telephone operator and widow of the second son of the house.

Young Edward Tuck French made a runaway marriage. Then his bride ran away from him, and later he arranged to enter suit for divorce. He dropped his plans, however, when informed that his wife was to become a mother, and a reconciliation was brought about through his mother's efforts. He died a short time afterward and four months later his child was born in his mother's beautiful Newport home

Young Edward Tuck French and His Bride, Lillian Harrington, the Telephone Operator. Mr. French Died and Left His Humbly Born Bride and Baby to Be Cared for by His Divorced Mother, who Prided Herself on Her Birth.

Elsie French, Now Mrs. Paul Fitz Simon, the First of the French Family to Seek Divorce. After Divorcing Mr. Vanderbilt She Surprised Society by Marrying a Poor Naval Ensign Ten Years Her Junior.

Mrs. Julia French Geraghty, Who Ran Away With a Chauffeur Because She Put Love Above Family, and Then Divorced Him Because His Ways Were Not Those of Her Set.

This, therefore, is the unusual family group gathered together under one roof! And all within a stone's throw of Bellevue avenue. Mrs. French does not blame her children for their divorces. She reasons that two of them made unlucky choices because of their youthful environment, while the third, Pauline, made an excellent choice from social and financial viewpoints, but fate was too strong for her.

Society did not expect Julia's and Ned's marriages to wear well, for they married out of their normal set. Neither Jack Geraghty, the chauffeur, nor Miss Lillian Harrington, the telephone operator, spoke the language of the Newport colony, and their standards of living and thinking were utterly at variance with those of the French family. Therefore, as neither Julia nor Ned was of heroic calibre each was bound to be unhappy in the course of time.

Julia's divorce was the natural sequence of her marriage. Ned was only held in line by his courageous mother, who frankly said that her new daughter-in-law should have every chance and that her grandchild-to-be should be born under proper conditions.

There had never been a divorce in the French family until Elsie French Vanderbilt, aunt of Mrs. Polly French Wagstaff, divorced the late Alfred Vanderbilt. That was quite a shock to a great many people, who expected both Frenches and Vanderbilts to set an example of old-fashioned conventional domesticity. The divorce contagion was then beginning to work.

because she had been married nearly thirty years and divorces were considered both vulgar and wrong by the Le Roy family.

After the Vanderbilt expose and with the passing of another year or two indications showed that her mental attitude was changing. Mrs. French began to hold more emancipated ideas about divorce, and while necessarily disliking publicity she realized that a little more would not damage the French family, and so, in 1914, she entered suit in the Newport court. Shortly after getting his freedom Amos Tuck French married Miss Martha C. Beeckman, sister of Livingston Beeckmm, Governor of Rhode Island.

Then began whispers that the Sam Wagstaffs were headed for the rocks. Outward peace, however, was preserved until 1918, when things began to happen thick and fast and fate handed the Frenches a double heavy blow. Ned French eloped with Miss Harrington, the telephone operator. Julia left her Geraghty domicile and chauffeur husband and went home to her mother with her young son.

Following her mother's example, Mrs. Geraghty brought suit in the Newport courts, and in December, 1919, won her freedom.

In the meantime her brother Ned's affair had reached its climax. His matrimonial career was a short and tragic one. Married in the Summer of 1918, his romance filled the newspapers and the gossips' ears for several weeks. As we know, his bride left him more than once; then he enlisted in the tank service of the army and went to camp. After the armistice he secured a job in Chicago. His mother then reconciled him to his wife and she was with him when he died in August, 1919.

What young Mrs. French's future will be is an interesting problem. Mrs. French will see that she suffers no pangs of poverty and also that Edward, Junior, receives every care and comfort. He will be educated and trained for some profession and all that sort of thing. The amazing part of this mix-up is that Mrs. French has two helpless grandchildren on her hands—the son of Jack Geraghty and the offspring of her own son.

Considering their birth and all that went before, it is hard to predict what the future holds for these unlucky youngsters. The divorce complex may find susceptible temperaments in them, but again, so diverse are the strains of their blood, they may prove absolutely conventional. Kind-hearted friends of the family are hoping for the best.

Last Summer Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, who also lives a large part of the year in Newport, added a romance to the family history by her surprising marriage with a poor young naval officer, Ensign Paul Fitz Simon, some ten years her junior. And then, this Summer, her niece, Mrs. Sampel Wagstaff, the author of the fateful significant essay on "Obsolete Man," lengthened the family divorce record by ridding herself of her husband.

Daintiness in Sport Dresses

by Lady Duff Gordon

Short Belted Coat, with Braid Trimming.

Seashore Gown of Heavy Crepe de Chine. The Two-Toned Girdle, with Heavily Fringed Ends, Is a Smart Touch.

This Motor Coat Is of Ribbed Duvetyn, Lined with Figured Foulard.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon (*"Lucile"*)

THE time has long passed when one could say with any truth "It doesn't matter what we wear for outdoor sports." It does indeed matter a great deal. The wave of daintiness in apparel has reached even to the garments worn for out-of-door recreation and relaxation. Even the skirt and sweater in which one lounges in a hammock or stretches on the lawn while she tickles her nose with a blade of grass should be neat and whole and possessing chic or smartness.

The specimen which you see on the large figure in the middle of the page shows how fresh and dainty a sports dress can be. This seashore sport frock is a one-piece gown of crepe de chine. It is made on simple lines, being almost straight. Slight darts are taken low in the waist on either side. There is an inset in the front of the dress of contrasting material. The wide, flat girdle is composed of both materials, the crepe de chine of the dress and the silk employed for the inset. The girdle has short sash ends on one side. The sash ends are fastened by long silk fringe reaching nearly to the hem of the skirt. The Tam o' Shanter is of Angora cloth, trimmed with interlaced rows of flat straw in two contrasting shades.

On the left hand you see a model of a country sport coat. The coat is a short, belted one, with short sleeves and slightly open in front, showing the white lace blouse. The coat is of silk duvetyn. It is trimmed about the skirt with four rows of flat silk braid. The belt is adorned with a double row of the braid. Down the front and about the three-quarter length sleeves is the braid arranged in single rows. With this is worn a skirt of heavy outing flannel of the washable sort.

The last of the group of three pictures is that of a ribbed duvetyn motor coat. The fulness of the coat is gathered upon a deep yoke. The long sleeves are full and wrinkled, like Yvette Guilbert's famous black gloves. The skirt of the coat is cut away in the front and finished in points on the sides. The collar is a wide, rolling one. The coat hangs loosely from the shoulders, being fastened only by two large buttons. Its demureness is relieved by a gorgeous, many-colored lining of foulard. The hat worn with it is of silk straw, fashioned into a draped turban and trimmed with a small silk bow.

Sports clothes are growing more and more handsome. Great care is taken that they be smartly cut for elegant effect. But equal care is taken that they be of substantial, preferably dark, colors for service, and that the material be not too quickly perishable.

A striking note of the new sports clothes is their ornateness. For instance, note the lace collar and cuffs on the gown reproduced in the middle of this page.

Victorian Revival In Summer Frocks

Frills And Flounces And Furbelows Mark Warm Weather Raiment At Seaside And Country Places

(*New York Times*)

Flowers are blooming in artificial splendor, frills and flounces and furbelows are decking the lawns of all the country places, large and small. For we have with us a season of old-fashioned loveliness, of Old World charm and quaintness. Suddenly transported to a modern country club scene one would rob one's eyes and murmur "Where are the sporting women of yester year?" No, all are feminine and graceful and soft and flounceiful these hot-weather days!

Crowds are larger this year, so it is reported. Places on trains and boats are at a premium and sometimes the only thing to do is to remain in town in self-defense. In spite of the fact that servants are scarce and prices are high, the throngs escaping the heat are everywhere filling up hotels and country places. The weather, too, is lending its sanction to the masses of lovely flowers dumped on wide- brimmed, shading hats, the streamers of bright ribbons and the lace furbelows that bedeck the Summer wardrobes. Fashionable women look as though they had stepped out of a picture book, so fresh and crisp are the clothes they wear. The general effect of an afternoon gathering at a country club or smart hotel is one of gayety carried out to the last detail of color and design.

The American woman has not compromised one bit as to length of sleeves and length of skirt. She has allowed the line to be as bravely abbreviated as was necessary to give a smart effect. She has lifted her skirts far above any modest limitation, and in doing so has achieved a picturesqueness for her Summer silhouette that has not been rivaled in many warm seasons. The stockings that go with these lifted skirt hems are the most beautiful of all, for they are made of lace, of mere wisps of transparency, of grays and taupes and tans and so on. And the shoes that go with them are of light suede as soft as a glove. They help the whole effect of Summeriness enormously.

Rumor has it that skirts and sleeves will drop perceptibly by Fall. But that must be proved. We have become accustomed to the shorter varieties now, and we may decide to cling to them for a time. We have found them comfortable and practical in the extreme.

Organdies and voiles are having their heyday, and to these are added all the infinite variety of dotted Swisses. The colors are made up with little touches of white, and the white ones are dotted, of ribbon, or edged with bits of color. An afternoon spent recently at a fashionable Long Island country club revealed many of these dresses. All had full skirts and many had wide enveloping fichus, for this Victorian revival has much influence upon the fashionable dressing of the day. Those made without fichus have trimming of tiny rows of ruffled laces, and the necks are cut round or square or pointed or flat, according to the line of the face and shoulders. One dress of this character was made of light blue organdie, and its square neck and squarely cut very short sleeves were edged with first a little frilling of Valenciennes lace and then, as though to hold it in place, a row of narrow black velvet ribbon. There were streamers of this black velvet ribbon hanging from the side of a high waistline. Otherwise the dress was without trimming.

Another thin afternoon dress was made of rose-colored Swiss dotted in white, and this was trimmed charmingly with rows of narrow footing inserted in the skirt. The trimming ran round and round on the bodice and on the little sleeves, making a very picture of a frock. Many of the dotted Swisses are trimmed with organdie and many of them have sashes of this material. One unique frock of yellow organdie was made with graduated pleated flounces for the entire skirt. There were six of them, one falling softly over the other. The bodice, put on at a high waistline, was pleated, and so were the little sleeves. And the only edging for the neck and sleeves consisted of a narrow row of brilliant blue picoted grosgrain ribbon peeping out from under the edge. This was worn with a flopping Leghorn hat, which showed two purple silk pompoms, one on either edge of the drooping brim.

The Summer evening gown: lean to lace. There are those of cream and white lace, those o: laces dyed in all tones ot match the chiffons and nets with which they are made. Lace is really good style just now, so that the handsomest things being done are of this expensive material. And most of the smart lace evening gowns are of the real variety.

There are many evening gowns of draped chiffon, and their chief charm lies in the originality of the draping. And much has been done with the colors. Sometimes as many as three colors will be combined in one frock. One frock of this character seen last week at a country club dance was made of gray and blue and cerise chiffon bunched together and draped in miraculous fashion. There was no telling where the fold began nor ended or where the colors were placed. Sometimes the cerise was foremost and sometimes the gray. Even the eye of an expert could not tell how or by what means that artist designer had achieved her ends. To make the color scheme even more illusive, the girl who wore the gown had thrown over her shoulders a ruffled, puffy taffeta cape in a light bluish green, toning in with the blue of the chiffon in the gown. It was a study in evening colors.

A plainer evening gown was made of a light weight brocaded crepe in a deep shade of violet. This gown was draped in one piece from shoulder to hem, and its only adornment was a wide sash of heavy black charmeuse heavily fringed on the ends, tied at the left side, with streamers hanging some inches below the edge of the skirt hem.

Clothes for golf and tennis and the rest of the outdoor sports have a new and clever distinction. Much of the combination of black and white is seen. There is the blask sweater with the white angora collar and cuffs, one of the most popular sporting accoutrements. And it is worn, when it is at its best, with a heavy white silk skirt, a white tailored waist and a black hat with white trimming. This combination is becoming to almost every one.

Summer suits slightly tailored and made of heavy, rough silks are popular for seashore wear. There one must provide some sort of wrap and the coats of these silk suits are just about satisfactory. They are made usually with plain, short skirts and with hip length coats which many times are provided with embroidered vests. Sometimes there is a bit of embroidery about the coat itself.

At a nearby seashore place smart women are wearing dresses of black and midnight blue charmeuse. These are creations of line only, for there is seldom any superfluous trimming. They are rather taking the place of taffeta among the fashionably clad. At present they are the smartest things to be seen and quite the most exclusive, though they are by no means designed purely for country wear—rather for the city in Summer or for the city's watering-places where town rather than country clothes are the order of the day.

White serge has ever a vogue where outdoor clothes are concerned, and this year it has lost not an iota of its prestige. It is always worn by those who prefer white to any other color for Summer wear. Accordion pleating has transferred itself happily to this material. An unusual sporting costume is made with a pleated skirt over a tighter foundation, with a little bodice outlined in black. There are white serge suits which, in their exclusiveness, rival those of the heavy silks and have an advantage all their own in that they are fit for the cooler weather as well as for the hot days.

Capes and ribbon hats are the outer coverings that are receiving the greater attention from those who are living in the country. The hats are graceful, and they have the great advantage that their shaping is left to their wearer. In this way they can be made to become any type of face. As for the capes, they are in all colors and fabrics and shapes, but always they wrap the figure picturesquely. The loveliest ones of the Summer are those made in the brighter colors of duvetyne and Bolivia cloth. There are loose coats, too, in this material to be worn with the white and striped and lighter colored silk skirts.

Avoid Anthrax; Boil New Shaving Brush

When you buy a shaving brush, boil it thoroughly before using it, or leave it for four hours in a 10 percent dilution of formaldehyde liquor at 110 degress F. Either of these methods will protect you from anthrax.

Before the war there was little danger of anthrax from the shaving brush, as almost all of these were made from hair that had been thoroughly disinfected in France or Germany; but after 1914 the hair came direct from Russia and China via the Pacific Ocean, and twenty cases of anthrax have been traced directly to this source.

As 64 percent of anthrax cases are fatal it behooves us to be extra careful, in spite of the fact that human susceptibility is low—how low is indicated by the fact that only one case is known to have developed from a lot of 10,000 infected brushes.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

A FANCY DRESS FRIENDSHIP.

"I WISH," said Helen, as she gave her hair a final pat, "that I could get hold of a really decent costume for tomorrow night. This Jazz affair is getting dreadfully tired. And every other girl in the room is wearing its twin sister."

A pretty rose-and-grey Pierette who was adjusting her right shoe nodded reflectively.

"M'm" she said, "But it is no good worrying. It's a bore not being a plutocrat . . . I say Helen . . . just look there!"

The two girls gazed fascinated at a woman who had just slipped off her cloak. She wore a delicious eighteenth century costume of mauve satin over a sprigged petticoat. A white powdered wig set off her softly glowing face and a patch was perched naughtily in one dimple.

"Isn't she exquisite?" whispered Helen. "I think those old-fashioned things are enchanting . . . and original these days! Come along, Mabel . . . they're waiting for us."

. . . . . .

It was a very depressed Helen who changed her shoes in the dressing-room after the dance. Her costume was rumpled and torn, and a large stain was visible on the front.

"I *can't* go to the 'Excelsior' in this tomorrow night" she confided to Mabel. "I'll have to tell Guy I've got a headache or something."

"Poor old girl" sympathised her friend. "I've only this one fancy dress and I haven't a sou in the wide. Oh, I say, I was introduced to that lovely creature . . . she's a Mrs. Beauchamp. She's asked me to have tea at her flat tomorrow . . . here she is . . . I'll introduce you too."

. . . . . .

The following afternoon Helen and Mabel were having tea with Mrs. Beauchamp. It was a charming room, and though the weather was warm, a small wood fire burned clearly in the grate.

Mrs. Beauchamp's appearance by daylight had given both girls something of a shock. Her frock was pretty, her complexion beautiful, but the lovely wig of the previous night had given place to her own hair, which was lank, dull and straight. Though she seemed young there was already more than one grey streak in her locks. She looked almost plain.

"I'm glad you liked my frock," she smiled, in answer to a remark of Mabel's . . . "But it always depresses me so. I do wish I lived in the eighteenth century, or that wigs were the fashion now-a-days. I *can't* camouflage my horrid hair anyway by daylight! Have another cake, Helen, they're *real* cream! Forgive my being frightfully rude, but could you tell me where you got your hair waved? Or is it natural? Because I was admiring it all the time at the dance."

Helen laughed.

"Can't afford to patronise hairdressers," she answered, "and it isn't natural. No, I just use *silmerine*." She finished as if that explained everything. Mrs. Beauchamp knitted her brows.

"Silmerine?" she inquired, "I'm afraid I'm very ignorant. What is it? Where do you get it? What do you do with it?"

"One at a time," laughed Helen. "It is a rather nice smelling colourless liquid. You can get it from any chemist's. You just damp your hair with it, put in slides where you want the wave . . . and, voilà, ze curls . . ."

"But that's too wonderful," exclaimed Mrs. Beauchamp. "Do you have to use it every day?"

"Oh, no . . . the effects last for some days. And the queer thing is that the more you use silmerine the less often you require it. It seems to coax the hair into natural waves that stay in of their own accord."

"If my hair weren't so odiously thin and streaky," said Mrs. Beauchamp, "I would rush out this minute and buy a bottle before I have another sandwich. But my grey locks would look too ridiculous in waves. Shall I buy a bottle of peroxide or Condy's fluid and turn my few remaining hairs a bright gold or red?"

"Mrs. Beauchamp," put in Helen, "I'm going to reveal a horrid secret. A little while ago I found some grey hairs on my own head. Mabel's fair; she won't go grey so soon. So I got a packet of *tammalite* and dissolved it in bay rum, and put it on the faded parts with a clean little brush. It was wonderful the way that it gradually brought back the color to my hair."

"How lovely," exclaimed their hostess. "Yes, I really must try that. Tammalite, you said, didn't you? By the way, a lot of people I know are using *boranium* as a hair tonic, but so far I haven't tried it. Do either of you know if it's any good?"

"Any good?" chorussed the two girls . . . "Why, it's the only thing . . . "

"I mix it with bay rum——"

"You can use eau-de-cologne, I believe——"

"Its the most priceless stuff——"

"My hair's grown heaps thicker since I used it."

"Good gracious," interposed Mrs Beauchamp . . . "I suppose I shall have to use it too. I'll put it down with the tammalite. What do you shampoo with?" she asked, "you've both got such glorious hair."

This time Mabel answered . . . "Oh, the usual . . . *Stallax*, you know."

"Stallax?" I don't seem to know it. Is it some special preparation?"

"I don't think so," replied Mabel. "It is quite ordinary stuff, I believe. You can buy it in ¼-lb. tins from most chemists. But it makes the most lovely shampoo; it lathers gorgeously in any water and your hair dries quickly after it and looks so soft and bright. My own hair always gets so dry and brittle after a shampoo of any kind that I always massage my scalp with olive oil before washing it."

"That's awfully nice to know," said Mrs. Beauchamp . . . "really, I'm most intensely grateful to you two girls. I've been envying your hair."

"And we've been envying your complexion," said Helen . . . "I do wish I had nice pink cheeks like yours, and I don't like the idea of rouge."

"*Powdered collignaum*," said Mrs. Beauchamp, in a dramatic whisper . . . "just a trifle . . . harmless . . . indetectable . . . any chemists . . . used it for years. By the way, Helen, didn't you say something about wanting a fancy dress for the 'Excelsior' dance tonight? You wouldn't care to borrow my rig-out, I suppose? It's just your size, and I know it would suit you."

"Mrs. Beauchamp," said Helen, "you're one of the best."

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TRIBUTE TO ITALY TAKES FORM IN U.S.

Rome Society Touched By Mrs. John A. Drake's Plan For Baby Hospital

Rome, July 3.—The news that an American tribute to Italy committee has been formed in New York has aroused a new wave of enthusiasm for America among the members of the highest Roman society. An Italian committee to assist the American organisation was formed here last November through the initiative of Mrs. John A. Drake prior to her return to New York. Because of her efforts in sending thousands of boxes of dry milk to Italian babies during and immediately after the war Mrs. Drake found no difficulty in obtaining the support of some of the best known people in Italy for her new plan. Ex-Premier Nitti accepted the position of honorary president and Mme. Nitti consented to be chairman of the committee. Senator Apolloni, Mayor of Rome; Senator Ciraolo, president of the Italian Red Cross, as well as many other Senators form part of the committee. Among the women members besides Mme. Nitti are found the names of Mme. Diaz, wife of the Italian Generalissimo, and Princesses Pignatelli, Buoncompagni, Borghese and Rospigoliosi.

Mrs. Drake's idea is to give an American tribute to Italy in the form of a building to be erected in Naples and to be used as a hospital for newly born babies. The Italian committee has agreed to furnish the site, the doctors and the nurse for the institution.

Mrs. Drake, whose headquarters is at the Vanderbilt Hotel, is very busily engaged in the Tribute to Italy plan, in which she is assisted by her brother and Capt. Piero Tozzi, formerly of the Italian Mission to the United States. A letter she received from Signor Nitti accepting the honorary presidency of the Italian committee reads:

"Dear Mrs. Drake: Deeply moved by the work you have already accomplished in the sacred cause of doing good, I thank you for your most noble letter, and with all my heart I applaud the exalted aims of our American friends in their fraternal feelings toward Italy. I ascribe to my good fortune the kind offer you make me for the honorary presidency of the committee and I accept it with sincere thanks. I assure you that I shall do all I can in order that the brotherhood between Americans and Italians initiated during the horrors of the war may become ever firmer in the work of peace and social solidarity of which America is the sign and standard.

"FRANCESCO SAVERIO NITTI."

WHY AN ENVOY IS NEEDED

Editor Says Canada Is On Road To Complete Sovereignty

The proposal to appoint a Canadian Minister plenipotentiary at Washington is hailed both by the Imperialists and by Canadian Nationalists as a step in the direction of their hopes, says The Canadian Nation in a recent issue, and adds that there may be more reason for the satisfaction which such apparently divergent groups derive from the same source when it is remembered that to the Imperialist the matter of greatest importance is the continuance of British connection. There is no doubt that relations between Canada and the mother country are less likely to become strained if there are fewer occasions for misunderstanding.

"It cannot be admitted," says The Nation, "that British diplomatists in the past have shown a knowledge of, or an interest in, our Canadian questions, such as we should have reason to expect from a Canadian.

"If such has been the case in the past, the likelihood of occasions for misunderstanding in the future increases as Canada's interests and activities extend. For instance, Britain is an ally of Japan. There are many questions which are quite likely to arise between the United States and Japan in which Canada might also be interested, when the British Ambassador would have extreme difficulty in handling the situation so as to do justice to his country's allies and at the same time conform to the wishes of the Canadian people. The colonial idea breaks down as soon as people become interested in world events. Just as no individual is capable of assuming control over another's household so, likewise, no country can safely presume to control the domestic or external affairs of another.

"For eighty years the people of this country have been supreme in the direction of local affairs. In the early days of confederation Canada came seldom in contact with the outside world. Now, however, every day sees some new transaction which must be arranged between this country and some other country and with the growth of that form of activity has come the realisation of the necessity for direct Canadian representation. Washington is the first capital to which Canada sends an envoy, but the time will come when representatives will be found to be desirable at other capitals.

"To the degree that the assumption upon the part of Canada of the control of her foreign affairs will, as we have stated, remove some of the possible occasions for friction between Canada and the United Kingdom, the hopes of the Imperialists may be realised; but if they expect such a move to result in closer political ties they are mistaken. Those who advocate Canadian sovereignty need not necessarily be anti-British; as a matter of fact, the surest way in which Canada and Britain may continue to advance together toward common aims is that each shall have the greatest degree of liberty in working out her own destiny. The phrase 'sister nations of the British nation' is an anomaly, but for those who feel they must creep first, it is perhaps an advance. Canada has set her foot upon the path that leads to complete sovereignty."

New Jersey Governor Air Enthusiast

Governor Edward I. Edwards, Governor of New Jersey, is an enthusiast of the aeroplane and has spent many hours in the air as a passenger. This photograph of the New Jersey Governor was made when he started on a recent flight.

MIRRORS FOR JAP POLICE

Each Station Should Have One For Betterment Of Manners

Tokio, August 4.—In order to improve both the looks and the manners and temper of police officers, it has been decided to install in each of the 14 police stations under the control of the Sakamoto Police Station of Shitaya a full-length mirror. The Sakamoto police station will have two mirrors, one on the second floor and one on the first.

It is hoped that the officers, by having an opportunity to see themselves as others see them will mend both their looks and their manners. The scheme is ingenious and results will be watched with interest.

Y. M. C. A. TAILOR SHOP

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Ladies Can Now Rank Men In Court Circles

New Ordinance Allows Ladies With Higher Orders To Take Precedence

(*Japan Advertiser*)

The legal station of Japanese women was raised another step by the amendment of the ordinance of the order of seats in the Imperial Court that was announced last Monday. By this amendment, ladies who have received the order of hokan sho will take precedence over men who have the order of zuiho sho.

In May of last year, women became privileged to receive on an equal footing with men court ranks and Imperial decorations of certain grades. For this purpose, the order of hokan sho, or the Order of the Sacred Crown, was created to be on the same rank as the men's order of kyokujitsu sho, or the Orders of the Rising Sun. The hokan sho was therefore superior to the zuiho sho, or the Order of the Sacred Treasure.

A man who had received the Order of the Sacred Treasure was privileged to sit above the lady who had received the Order of the Sacred Crown, but now that has been changed and the Order takes precedence, regardless of whether it is held by a man or a woman.

Last year, the ladies who received the Order of the Sacred Treasure considered themselves to be greatly honored. Now, however, it is possible to be even more greatly honored by receiving the Order of the Sacred Crown and the privileges which accompany this.

About 20 ladies now possess the Order of the Sacred Treasure. Other ladies possess the Sixth kun, or Order of Merit. The highest decoration held by Japanese ladies today, except the Imperial princesses, are Marchioness Nabeshima, Marchioness Matsukata, Princess Mori, Mrs. Hanabusa, Baroness Kuroki, and Mrs. Shimoda. They hold the Fourth Order of the Sacred Crown.

French Airplanes To Police Sahara

Paris, July 3.—While little advantage is anticipated from the suggested use of commercial airplanes over the Sahara Desert, the French Commission has just urged the Government to increase the allotment of planes for military purposes, particularly as a means of convincing the native tribes of French prestige.

The Arab tribes, according to the report, show their heels whenever fliers appear, and as a supplement to the desert police aviators are able to do great pioneer work. The desert country is navigable for planes now, but it is pointed out that the Government must develop a system of meteorological information, as well as establish a chain of relief and petrol stations along the higher ridges.

The territory, so far as the French are concerned, contains only mineral wealth, which is much too costly to move by airplanes while pack mules and camels can be obtained.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1919

MOTOR EXPRESS AND BUS LINES FOLLOW ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Transportation Problem Solved And Farms Brought Close To Market By Autos

By WATT L. MORELAND

Transportation is the underlying basis of all progress.

From the earliest days of history it has always been so and ever will be. The test of a location, whether for a city or a farm, or any form of industrial or social activity, has been its accessibility to transportation.

In former times the ox, mule or horse drawn vehicle followed the development of the trolley divided to a certain extent consideration with the railroads. Now the pendulum is swinging back again to the trail highway and the roads. Highway transportation is to be both the guide and the salvation of the future. The time is not only coming, but is at hand when it will be even more vital for an individual to be located upon a good highway than it ever was upon the line of a railroad or a trolley line.

LIMITATIONS IN SIGHT

The railroad and the trolley line have done a great work. Their accomplishments are written large in the history of the nation's progress. They will do more, but the realisation has come that they will have reached their limitations. The tremendous growth of the country, its rapidly increasing population, its vast expansion industrially to serve that population has staggered the present methods of transportation. They have been shown entirely inadequate. They, not only admit their incapacity to handle transportation as now demanded, but in many instances are openly making use of more modern methods to assist in their work and seeking further aid.

Highway transportation furnished the only practical way for relief. It provides the speed, the mobility, the low cost necessary for such relief. The motor truck is coming into its own. It makes possible the widest possible development of our great agricultural and industrial possibilities. It furnished the tie that binds the country to the city, the producer to his market or to his customer. It is the greatest means ever known for knitting the people of the vast reaches of this country closer together and unifying their thoughts and interest and industrially to the greatest benefit of all.

ROADS NEEDED AT ONCE

The full benefits from highway transportation can only be attained by the construction of good roads and then the perfectly free and open use of those roads by the people: or those serving the people whose money built them. Legislation, railroad inspired legislation, seeking to impose upon the motor truck operators excessive taxes or fees must not be permitted. Attempts of this kind have been made and without doubt will be made.

The people of California have with the typically progressive spirit furnished the money and constructed thousands of miles of the finest roads in the land. These tie together some 794 towns, with no communication by either railroad or electric lines, which otherwise would be in a state of practical isolations. The productive capacity of California, while wonderfully developed, has by no means begun to be reached, but production in itself is useless without the means of transportation.

FORESIGHTED MEN SEE LIGHT

Foresighted men see this. They are organising and putting into active and efficient service motor expresses and bus lines of all sorts. They are proving beyond all questions of doubt practical time-saving, money-saving, and in every way efficient. They are justifying the future. Yet they are having to fight every inch of the way with the possibilities of more troubles lined up ahead. Excessive taxation, or any other legislation inspired by the railroads, simply postpones the time when the people of California will receive the full and proper value for the advanced ideas and money which they have put into their roads.

The motor truck has come and is here to stay. Its development to its full capacity for universal service may be set back, but it cannot be stopped. The interests of the great mass of the people are first and last and must prevail.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

HOW DO THEY GET THAT WAY? IT REAR SPRINGS $.60 LINERS $78 BUSHINGS $4.00 THEN LABOR $27.50 FURTHER ON THERE IT SAYS BOLT $.30 WASHERS $.36 GREASE 30 LABOR $42.00.
WELL— UH LET ME SEE
THE BEST YOU GET IN A SERVICE STATION IS A MEXICAN STANDOFF YOU LOSE YOUR MONEY BUT YOU SAVE YOUR LIFE
MY BOSS SAYS THAT THEY TOSS ALL THE BILLS INTO A GRAB BAG— A GUY DONT KNOW WHAT HE MIGHT GET
ALI BABA AND THE 40 THIEVES WERE ONLY PIKERS COMPARED WITH A SERVICE STATION GANG— I'D LIKE TO SEE THE INCOME TAX BLANKS THEY MAKE OUT
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO AN OWNER TRYING TO FIND OUT JUST WHAT ALL THE THINGS MEAN ON THE BILL THAT HE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION

TWO UNUSUAL NEW DEVICES ARE INVENTED

Gasoline Gauge And Heater Are Latest Improvements To Be Offered Motorists

Two of the most imporant things commanding the attention of motorists today are gasolene consumption and the year-round use of their cars. Car owners naturally are interested in anything that will increase the utility of their transportation investment. An accurate check on gasolene and the automatic heating of the engine in cold weather increase the efficiency and service given by the car and cut down the expense.

A well known group of engineers have just developed and will soon market two unusual devices—one an electric gasolene guage that registers accurately on the dash and in the rear of the car the amount of gasolene in the tank, and the other a hot water heater that eliminates the necessity of using anti-freezing solutions or withdrawing the water on cold nights.

An important feature of the gasolene gauge is in checking the purchase of gasolene. One may sit behind the wheel while his tank is being filled and the dash guage will indicate accurately how much gasolene has been put into his tank.

The hot water heater mention above as the other device developed by these engineers is automatic, so that an owner may drive his car into a cold garage, shut off the engine and go away feeling certain that when he wants to use the car again the engine will be warm.

TRIUMPH

THE Trusty Triumph is for the man who confidently takes the rough road with the smooth—it is ready to go anywhere at any time.

Five years War service proved the positive reliability of this famous "single" and its ability to render prolonged and heavy endurance service.

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SHANGHAI

TOURS ALLIANCE WILL DEAL WITH MOTOR PROBLEMS

Customs, Travel, Propaganda And Other Questions To Be Dealt With

Auotmobile advices from Europe report the formation of the International Touring Alliance as the result of a recent conference in Paris by representatives of the American Automobile Association and Motor Union of England, the Touring Club of France, the Touring Club of Belgium, Le Union Velocopedique de France, the Cylists' Touring Club, and the Touring Club of Italy, all of which are former members of the Alliance.

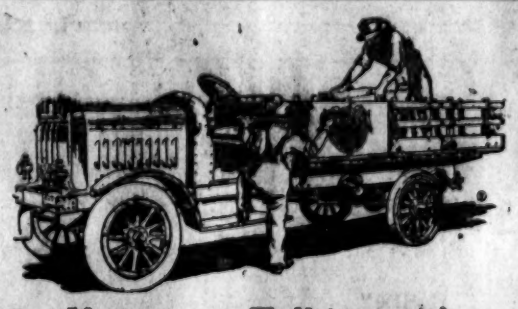
The purposes of the new touring body will be to study and solve questions relating to customs, international travel, international touring propaganda, international geography of touring, the publication in all Allied countries of guide books, reciprocal advantages to be enjoyed by individual members of all the organisations in the alliance, membership of which is open to touring associations of Allied countries, subject to proof of their character and truly national interest in touring matters. At the conference four neutral countries, Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Switzerland, were held to be elected, subject to their approval of the draft constitution and making application for membership.

The Alliance has headquarters at Brussels, the General Secretary being M. Seaut, President of the Touring Club of Belgium. An Executive Committee has been formed, upon which are two representatives of France, two of Great Britain, one of Belgium, one of Italy, and one of America. F. Milton Mansfield represented the American Automobile Association.

One object of this Touring Alliance, it is said, will be to provide easier exit and entrance to the countries represented than was possible before the war. Individual touring members of the allied bodies will benefit by the interchange of facilities which will be conferred by the reciprocal membership cards by their own national organisation.

JACK SUPPORT

In an emergency when the car has to be jacked up on soft ground and no support for the tool is handy take out the floor board or toe board and use this. It will be found to serve the purpose admirably.



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Consider the *"A.-A." One-Ton Super-Lorry*

Standardized—we concentrate on this one model. Proved out in peace work and under war conditions.

Burns kerosene as well as gasoline.

Chassis, $1495 f.o.b. Chicago, U.S.A.

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SPITFIRE TRACTOR

MOSLER SPARK PLUGS

The United States Government purchased more Mosler Spark Plugs than any other individual brand during the war.

The United States Government does not make mistakes when buying products of this character.

Mosler Aircraft Plugs were subjected to the most exhaustive tests until finally adopted as: "THE STANDARD AIRCRAFT PLUG."

Mosler Plugs are designed and constructed to give the utmost in power and absolute certainty of operation under all motor conditions.

Send for—"MOSLER ON SPARK PLUGS," a booklet that tells the right plug for your motor. Free on request.

Our complete illustrated catalog is an encyclopedia of practical and actual information for motoring—sent to you on request.

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Five-Year-Old Hudson Sets New Record At Los Angeles

Mr. R. A. Hutchinson, manager of the Hudford Garage, in speaking of the endurance of Hudson cars gave the following account:

"Contending against what is said to have been the fastest field of cars ever assembled in the far west, A. H. Patterson's five-year-old Hudson Super-Six captured fourth place in the first race held on the new Los Angeles Speedway.

"Driven by "Eddie" O'Donnell, the Hudson's time for the 150 miles was only two and eight-tenths miles per hour less than that of the winner, which covered the course in two hours and twenty-five minutes.

"Entered without factory aid of any kind against speed creations this old Hudson racing veteran conclusively demonstrated its endurance by finishing well within the money.

"What this means is demonstrated by the fact that nine out of the eighteen starters were forced out of the race by mechanical trouble, so terrific was the pace, while the Super-Six was conspicuous for its consistancy, never missing a shot from start to finish.

"This wonderful showing of reliability is but another indication of why Hudson is the world's largest selling fine car."

United States Tires Are Good Tires

SALE

OF

NEW AND UNUSED

UNITED STATES TIRES & TUBES

Royal Cord - - - Plain
Chain - - - - - Usco

22 KIANGSE ROAD

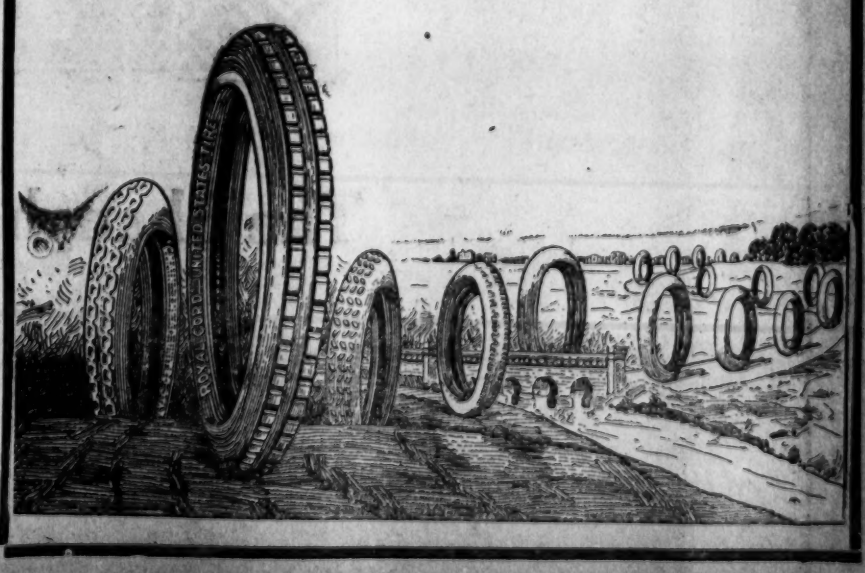
(Opposite *New* Municipal Council Building)

Owing to the discontinuance of this line, these tires and tubes are being offered to the public at extremely low prices. Take, for instance, a CHAIN tire 34x4 suitable for average 5 passenger car. This is for sale at Tls. 35.00 less 10%. Other sizes are offered at the same relative rate, and the assortment is varied.

While they last, these tires can be purchased in singles, pairs, or larger quantities.

Foreign and Chinese salesmen will be in charge of these tires any day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (including tiffin) when the entire stock may be inspected.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.



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Series 20

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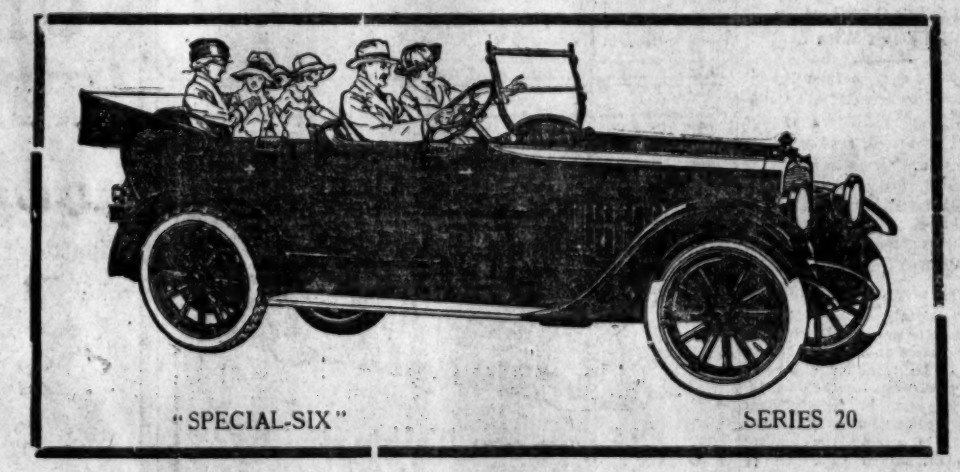
Thoroughly Modern—Mechanically Right



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There are no more reliable Cars to be had at any price. The performances of the

Studebaker **Special Six Series 20**

may be equalled by a few Cars, but they are excelled by none.

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36 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Chinese Girl Writes Best Essay On 'Ship By Truck'

Miss Clarice Chan, a winsome Chinese miss, student at the Oakland high school, stood highest in the recent "Ship by Truck—Good Roads" essay contest held in the high schools of California.

That interest in the "Ship by Truck" movement is keen among the younger generation was proved conclusively during the contest, which was going on simultaneously throughout the country.

California's high school students took an active part in the contest, notably those in Sacramento, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Modesto, Marysville, Vallejo, San Jose and San Rafael. The essay's in these cities numbered well over the thousand mark. The essay standing highest in each city was forwarded to W. C. Wodd, state superintendent of public instruction, who, sitting with two members of his staff, judged each of them from the standpoint of composition, rhetoric, and knowledge of the two subjects—"Ship by Truck" and "Good Roads."

The students taking second and third places in the California contest were Morris Emanuel of San Francisco and Shirley Sawyer of Sacramento. The Fageol Motor Truck Company of Oakland offered a one year apprenticeship with salary at its factory in Oakland to the male student accorded highest honors in the state. The apprenticeship will go to Emanuel.

AWARD UNANIMOUSLY MADE

Miss Chan's essay was judged unanimously to be the best among all those presented, covering a comprehensive review of the two subjects. Her literary offering entitles her to enter the national contest for the $1,000 scholarship prize offered by H. S. Firestone, originator of the "Ship by Truck" slogan which is being carried forward successfully by his company. The national winner will be selected by P. P. Claxton, federal commissioner of education at Washington, from the winning essays from each state in the union. The winner may take the scholarship in any college he or she selects. Besides the scholarship prize, there are numerous cash prizes offered by the International Harvestor Company and the Republic Motor Truck Company.

The winning California essay written by Miss Chan follows:

"At every period of our history the need of improved means of transportation has been pressing. The social and economic development of any nation depends very greatly upon its means and usuable waterways, but social intercourse or intercommunication is necessary to break down provincial barriers between different communities, states and nations.

"In the early times there were a few Indian trails. Then came the turnpike period, 1790. With the invention of the steamboat and the steam locomotive, there began a new era in transportation.

"The growth of transportation in the past has been remarkable, and it will be still more tremendous if the motor trucks are used more extensively. Shipping by truck has brought to the world an untold saving in money, time and work, besides the satisfaction of a task well performed.

CUTS LIVING COSTS

"Goods can be moved both day and night, avoiding delays, loss and extra labor, as well as saving the expenses at terminals in loading and unloading. Motor truck parcel posst routes will aid producers and eventually reduce the cost of living. The following statement will show the low cost of delivery: A truck will earn $12,000 a year, and the service will cost $4,200.

"Motor trucks will save food for millions of people. The 300,000 motor trucks now in operation displaces 1,200,000 horses requiring, as per government estimate, 6,000,000 acres to feed them. That acreage would feed 2,000,000 people.

"Last winter the railways were unable to deliver food fast enough to supply the population of large cities. There was a shortage of cars, terminals were congested and the cold weather tied up train service. If motor trucks had not been available to transport emergency loads from country to city, famine might have resulted.

"During the railroad strike in Northern California, service motor trucks not only performed emergency service, but demonstrated their great usefulness as vehicles of transportation for perishable food products.

"These few examples serve to show how shipping by truck is saving the day for business concerns and also for individuals not only in emergencies, but as a regular means of delivery.

SERVICE IS FLEXIBLE

"Truck service is quick and flexible. Railway facilities are limited by tracks, yards, and stations. The trucks can start any time, go anywhere, and deliver at the consumer's back door.

"The life of the trucks depends largely upon the condition of the roads over which they operate.

"Improved roads have helped farmers and towns, and bad roads have retarded development, destroyed schools and made times bad. Good roads decrease the cost of hauling, improve agricultural condition, increase the value of farm lands, encourage tourist travel; improve schools churches, rural mail delivery etc. Bad roads tie up crops which might otherwise be moved to favorable markets.

"Time reduction in transportation is shown to be equivalent to a decrease of distance from market centers.

"Our present advancement certainly demands the best means of transportation. Therefore, we should 'Ship by Truck' over 'Good Roads.'"

RADIATOR REPAIR

To make a good emergency repair of a honeycomb radiator, use a small bolt, longer than the depth of the radiator and fine enough to go through the hole in the honeycomb. On each end of this bolt a steel washer is placed with a rubber washer inside. Tighten the nut on this bolt and the rubber washers are drawn tight enough to stop the leak. This repair cannot be made on a tubular radiator.

England Has Three Wheel 'Scooter'

The popularity of the "scooter" explains the production of the tricycle scooter, England's latest automotive novelty. As with the conventional two-wheeled species, steering is effected by the front wheel; the rear is unusual, however, in mounting the motor and transmission between the two rear wheels. Riding is consequently less acrobatic and a good deal more comfortable. The little one-cylinder engine produces 1 1-4 horsepower and gives a touring speed of 12 miles an hour.

NEW TYPE BUS

A pay-as-you-enter auto bus patterned after the newer type of street cars and capable of hauling 100 people is being designed by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., as an experiment in broadening the field for the use of pneumatic truck tires.

The new bus will be operated in Akron and will have six wheels. It is the intention of the company to later equip the bus with eight wheels similar to the double trucks on street cars.

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HOOD MATERIAL
"Neverleek" Remains Waterproof

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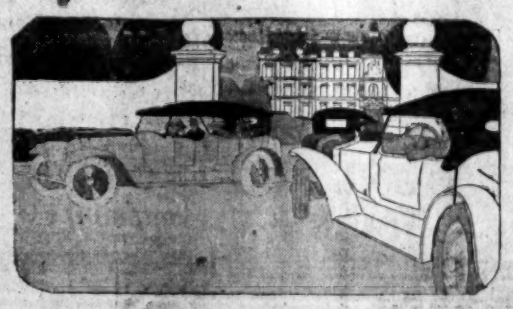
If you buy a new car see that it has a hood of NEVERLEEK. If your old car needs a new hood, specify NEVERLEEK to your hood-maker.



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CLYDE	FRANKLIN	KLINE	PAIGE (Essex, Larchmont)	STUTZ
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GORDON TIRE

The Gordon Tire isn't one of the quantity production tires. Gordons are made rather slowly—one at a time and each one right—truly custom built.

We are selling Gordon Tires, all popular sizes, direct to Motor Car Owners.

Keep your tires inflated to their specified pressure
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MUSTARD & CO.
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The New Hupmobile

"We Believe The Hupmobile To Be The Best Car Of Its Class In The World"

Agents:

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STAR GARAGE EASTERN GARAGE

Main Showroom

The Star Garage

Descriptive Details About Detours

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

When you see three or four barns on a muddy backwoods road being turned into garages by a lot of ex-village blacksmiths, you know the said road is about to be a detour.

A detour is an automobile trap set by a road supervisor who is in league with the most incompetent garage men to be found in the country.

It starts somewhere to starboard of a couple of elongated saw horses, with the word "Danger" on them and which are stretched across a perfectly good road. Sometimes it ends on the same road fifteen or twenty miles further along. Sometimes it doesn't end anywhere at all, and you have to get a local guide and a couple of bloodhounds to find your way to a road that does end somewhere.

If you go out into the country on any fine spring morning, you will see the county detour board laying out detours.

They bowl along in the county flivver till they see a nice toppy hill, with a few morasses on the side of it where hidden springs are coming up for air. If there are no woods between them and the hill they go along till they find the same kind of a hill that is entirely surrounded by woods.

Woods, as you know, conserve the water supply, making roads muddy all the year-round. Whereas roads that don't have any woods on them dry up in the summer months and become moderately passable. This latter is a condition which utterly unfits any detour for its purpose.

When the requisite hill and the requisite woods are discovered, the members of the detour board chop a few trees down here and there, and nail on others signs bearing the single word "Detour," with a hand pointing in the direction of the deepest morasses. You can follow these signs like the pioneers followed the old blazed trails, only not nearly so rapidly.

GETTING READY

Having nailed up their signs, the detour makers go back and notify the boys at the blacksmith shop that there ought to be good business up on Smither's Hill for the next six months, and advise them to telephone in to the wholesaler for a few hundred extra tires of assorted sizes.

Then they rest up for another detour locating expedition on the following day.

It is your turn next. You roll merrily along telling yourself that she's not missing on a single one and that you ought to make it an average of twenty-five a day at the least.

Suddenly you are confronted with the elongated saw horse. You swerve sharply to the right, but you don't swerve very far. It becomes almost immediately necessary to stop, get out and lead away a fallen tree which the axe men didn't want to take out of the new road.

Fallen trees aren't lightly brushed aside like tobacco ashes. You are pretty tired when you get the job done. Along you go for six or eight feet. Then down you go to the hubs in a sink hole. That means a little more patient labor, say about two hours of it.

A few more holes, in and out—and you gain the rocky hillside. That is better going, but it is hard on the springs—so hard, in fact, that unless they are very lithe and athletic they are likely to break, break, break, in a way that would show up the sea on its cold gray stones.

WELCOME AT GARAGE

It is a matter of brake control going down the hill, which, if the detour has been used by anybody else, will be down into little billows like a short, sharp surf on a shingly beach. Bounding over these billows makes you seasick, but seasickness is nothing at all to a man in your frame of mind.

Half way down the hill is the new garage. You are ready for it, but not half as ready as it is for you. In fact your sigh of gratitude at discovering it is multiplied many times by that of the garage man who sees you coming.

There are three or four garages on the detour. You need all of them. Also you need whatever you have brought in the way of assets, including a first, second and third chattel mortgage blanks on your car.

We intended to write, when we began this article, our own experiences with detours, and also a chapter on trying one of them at night, since which time we have never been entirely sure of our arrival on the better shore.

But we cannot do it. Sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering bitterer things, and although we have had many rough experiences since that time, this one so far eclipsed them all in bitterness, that we are not going to remember any more of it than we can help.

Practical Paragraphs

When the drive wheels of a car are locked through breakage in differential or in the universal joint, the car can be placed in position to be towed home by removing the keys that hold the rear wheels to the axles, allowing the wheels to turn freely.

POLISHING BOARD

A car owner who performs his own work recently invented an admirable bit of equipment that deserves to be better known. This is a board with two clamps, one on each end. Abrasive paper or cloth of appropriate quality is slipped under these clamps and it is then possible to polish any small objects on the board by rubbing them briskly over the abrasive surface with an oscillating movement.

LEAKING VALVES

Loss of power is not the only trouble that is caused by leaking valves. The hot flame which escapes past the valves distempers the valve stem, softens the valve spring, corrodes the stem bearing and forms a sediment that prevents free action.

BURNING OUT COIL

When the spark gap of a plug is too great, so that the current cannot jump the gap, there is danger of burning out the secondary wire of the coil through heat caused by the great resistance.

TO APPLY CHAINS IN MUD

If we never trusted to luck you would never see a motorist stuck in the mud with his chains in the tool locker. Once a car is mired there is no time for mutual recriminations the most engrossing topic being that of how to apply the chains. The suggestion shown herewith embodies use of two cross pieces from an old chain and sections of hose slightly shorter than the cross chains to protect the wheel spokes from injury. To apply the chains in the mud, lay them over the wheel, and fasten the ends to the rubber-covered cross chains which have been passed between the spokes. Then apply power to the wheels and the chains will be down on the wheels.

LENGTHEN LIFE OF PATCH

A piece of old inner tube placed between the blowout shoe and the casing will increase the life of the blowout shoe very materially. The rubber relieves the friction between the two fabric surfaces.

U. S. Motors Held Highly By Foreigners

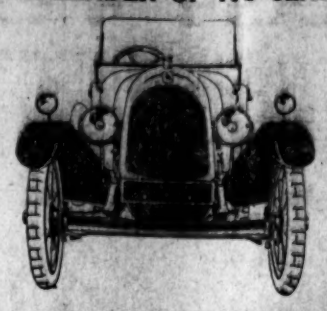
"Conditions seem to combine right now to produce the most remarkable opportunity in foreign trade this country ever had," says E. S. Partridge, who has just visited Detroit, where he was in touch with several large automobile manufacturers.

"The great war enabled us to show our type of manhood, the wonders of our organising ability, the speed and thoroughness of our big manufacturing institutions, and above all, the excellence of our products. The big trucks and tractors, the ambulances and passenger cars, guns and ships and machinery of all kinds that we sent over, woke the world as nothing else could have succeeded in doing to full knowledge of this industrial giant in the new world.

'As one of the Detroiters put it:—'England got the German colonies, France got Alsace-Lorraine, Italy got the Trentino—but we got the advertising.'

11·9 BEAN

"THE LEADER OF ITS CLASS."



THE 11·9 Bean is built on very robust lines to give long and faithful service to its owner even under the most arduous conditions. Hills and bad roads hold no terrors for the Bean. The highly-efficient 11·9 engine develops more than ordinary power for its size, the springs are large and designed to withstand hard wear, the road clearance ample. One of the finest factories is responsible for its production, and modern manufacturing methods for its very moderate price.

BRIEF SPECIFICATION

Four-cylinder monobloc engine, 69 x 120 mm. Pressure fed lubrication. Zenith carburettor. H.T. magneto ignition. Thermo syphon cooling. Leather to metal cone clutch. Three-speed and reverse. Bevel drive. Detachable wheels. Electric starting and lighting.

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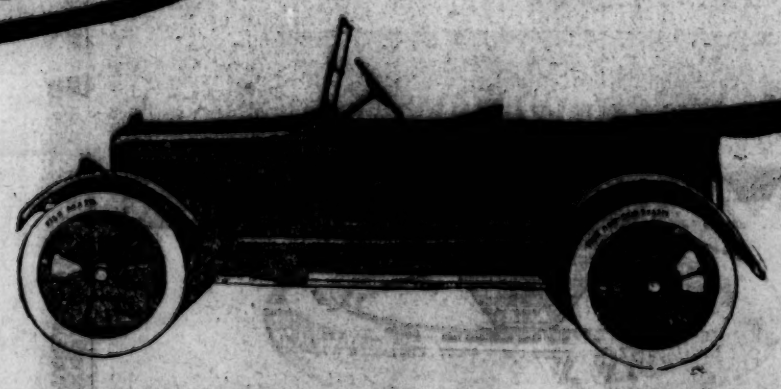

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are the principal feature of this beautiful new model OVERLAND, which is the success of the year at all automobile shows. Ask us to take you for a run in one, and prove for yourself the absence of vibration, which ensures the acme of comfort in motoring. These springs protect the mechanism of the car, thereby effecting a great saving in upkeep expenses. The light weight of the car means less petrol and oil consumption and longer tyre mileage.

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Looking Ahead A Bit

Being A Hazardous Peep Into The Future, Where We Are Told We Shall See The Gas Turbine, Fluid Drive And Other Radical Designs

BY FREDERICK C. RUSSELL

We—my wife and I—step into the palatial showroom of the New York Speedo Motor Car Company. Apparently we have come to enjoy the leather divans, the daylight moving picture display revealing the story of the Speedo car from mine to finished product, the oriental rugs, the free literature etc. We find all these, to be sure, and a great many more inducements which space limitations prevent mentioning. But our true mission is to seriously consider the advantage of buying a Speedo—the very latest model, 1930.

In 1920 I might have wondered why such a worthy product needed the services of a salesman to put it across. But then I am reminded—by none other than the dapper, silver-tongued salesman himself—that car selling is no longer the easy profession it was in the early twenties. At present every family in these United States either owns or rents a car. Production has hit the ten-million-a-year mark, this figure practically representing the annual replacement. Having owned at least two or three motor cars, everyone has become discriminating to a degree that is putting the motor car on a plane never before dreamed of. When the point of saturation is reached and consumption—in our country, at least—is confined to the limited, yet highly profitable, field of replacement, competition between manufacturers must of necessity be keen in the extreme. Thus the reason for our cordial reception to the Speedo showroom—we, the prospectives.

Mr. Sellus—as we will call the gentleman whose aim at the moment is to live up to the family name—does not give us the "once over," sigh and droll: "We can't promise anything sooner than ten months." His father—an ex-motor car salesman now incapacitated through pernicious inactivity—used to harp on that sort of thing back in 1920. But things are different, as you will see.

TALKS FOR ITSELF

Nor does Sellus tell us what a marvel the Speedo car is. Rather he lets the car talk for itself. He is aware that I have driven no less than eight different makes of car since that memorable day back in 1912 when I drove home with a "four." He realises that we have given the market careful attention and that we have rather determined, before dispensing with our present means of transportation, to invest in a motor car that is par excellence and a trifle up-to-and-beyond-date.

That is why he takes us right over to what appears to be a five-passenger model and begins his floor demonstration. Helen—my wife—likes the enclosed body well enough, but expresses her fondness for the full benefit of the rare summer breezes which only an open model with the top folded back affords.

Presto! Hardly does she voice her objection to the closed than the car is transformed into the very thing for a hot summer night. A miracle in bodywork, indeed! Sellus explains it:

LIKE ROLL-TOP DESK

"First," he says, "you drop the windows into the doors and sides of the body, then you fold down the top supports. These finish off the top edge of the main body and are, as you will note, cleverly hinged so as to form the top of the doors and to open and shut with them. The canopy is even more interesting. It is constructed somewhat on the order of a roll-top desk, only covered with leather and finished inside with whatever upholstery you select. It rolls back merely by pushing it gently. When folded back to the rear seat the rear panels may then be lowered, thus permitting the top to collapse into its special compartment. It is very simple, and just as easy to put up. Just try it."

While Sellus pauses for breath and Helen tries her hand at converting the open car into a storm-defying coach, I turn my attention to the tool compartments. These are located directly beneath the frames of the seat cushions, being designed to pull out like drawers. The stunt is so simple that I wonder why it has never been taken up generally.

"What's this?" I ask Sellus, pointing to what resembles the valve stem of an inner tube protruding through the base of the seat.

"Have you ever ridden in a Speedo?" he counter-queries, apparently ignoring my question.

"I am speaking of *this*," I repeat again, indicating the object of my curiosity.

"That's precisely what I intend explaining," he replies. "Jump in the car, will you?"

I do so, and am at once aware of the reason for the valve stem.

"Feels as though I'm sitting on air!"

"You are"—is his comment. "Forty pounds of it!"

Upon investigation it appears that the seat cushion is supported by springs, but that the soft cloth cushion itself is in reality an immense inner tube. Thus seating comfort is merely a matter of varying the air pressure according to individual tastes and the number of persons to be seated.

PRETO! A ROADSTER!

In this connection recall that I spoke of the particular model of Speedo as "what appears to be a five-passenger car." The car, I now see, is convertible into a two-passenger roadster, the change being made as easily when the car is closed as when open. In reality, then, there are four models in one so that, granting a fancy figure for the whole outfit, the buyer is really getting more than his money's worth.

Again I leave Helen to study the equipment, particularly the accessories. As for me, the motor is of supreme importance.

Sellus raises the hood by touching a button on the dash. In 1920 this would have seemed like a dream, but since the commercial possibilities of the electric solenoid have been realised many dreams have suddenly sprung into reality. The better class cars have been equipped with this feature for the past few years, so the folding hood scarcely interests me. What captures my attention, however, is the new type of power plant disclosed. Sellus would have us believe that it is the coming type. But I have seen so many types experimented with that I am inclined to be skeptical. The motor of each car I have driven was built on a different principle. Each was tolerably successful. For the most part the motors "Stood up," taking me with slave-like obedience wherever I wished to go. But all of them were fuel wasters. None of them were as remarkable for their simplicity as the motor Sellus is showing me; and it may be, as he says, that none of them were half as efficient.

"It is constructed," Sellus explains, "on the order of the steam turbine, the main difference being that the exploding gasoline vapor actuates the turbine instead of the pressure of superheated steam. The result is very much the same; namely, a smooth and constant flow of power."

That sounds interesting.

"Where's the flywheel?" I ask, becoming suddenly curious.

"Here," he says, pointing to the case and indicating the movable part of the turbine. "Like the rotary, this type of motor is its own flywheel. Simplicity!".

The one spark plug in the center of the stationary firing chamber plate interests me particularly.

ONE LUNGER COMES BACK

"Back to the one lunger again, eh?"

"Exactly," Sellus comments. "Gives more power than a twelve and consumes less fuel. There is only one firing chamber, with a spark plug that can be fired at any desired rate simply by operating the lever on the steering column. Think of the advantages of such a simple power plant—and the range of power!"

Almost instantly after turning on the ignition the throttle may be opened wide and the motor raced, developing enough power to drive the car up any hill on which the rear wheel can get traction. Yet the motor may be idled so as to start the car with the gentleness of steam. The power plant is air-cooled. The bearings are self-lubricating and require only occasional attention. Fixed ports, or valves, in the casing open and close as the turbine revolves.

The entire power plant is removable from the chassis in ten minutes; the engine itself may be completely dismantled in less than one hour. Instead of bolts and nuts by the dozens, there are but a few, the locking of parts being by means of a special clamp.

There is no clutch and no transmission of the usual sort. A fluid drive is used which in combination with the turbine gives a degree of smoothness unapproachable by any previous form of machinery. One lever under the steering wheel is the only control aside from a stopping means. This is by means of a lever operating a vacuum brake. Sellus explains that it is used in the same fashion as an air brake. There is one brake operating on the very short propeller shaft and two others on each rear wheel.

"Notice," said Sellus, "the car has no frame of the sort that we used to employ. And I forgot to tell you the reason why our car shows 35 miles on a gallon of gasoline and is capable of a maximum speed of 95 miles an hour. Of course, our special jobs will do a little better than that, say 110 on the average. The whole car weighs about 1,000 pounds and the engine develops about 115 horsepower. Oh, yes; we use every form of special steel and twelve different non-ferrous alloys, in addition to wood and glass cowl and floorboards."

I was much interested in a small cap under the windshield, for it appeared to me like a cowl gasoline tank filler. This was retrogressing, so I inquired.

SPECIAL OIL SYSTEM

"That is merely a convenient filler for a central oil reservoir which feeds every rubbing surface on the entire car. Fill the reservoir and your lubricating troubles are over for at least four months."

"But there seems to be no piping, no means of carrying the oil to all these parts."

"All enclosed, some of them, as you see, carried in the body, but you never have to worry about any of them, just attend to the filling, that's all."

But the main feature of the Speedo is not apparent to the casual observer and perhaps not even to the student of engineering. As Sellus explained, the engineering staff, having gone through years and years of study, believed with many others that it was time that the greatest degree of economy in every respect, which includes of course service. Instead, therefore, of waiting a week or ten days or even a month for costly repairs, the Speedo is so designed that unit replacement can be affected so that even if a transmission becomes leaky it will not require more than twenty minutes to get the car under way. This is done by means of the unit system of repairs started over ten years back by some truck companies. If there is some serious trouble with the engine, the entire engine is replaced with a new one, the owner paying a small charge. Thus, instead of repairing the old part right away, the owner gets a new one for what would be the cost of repairing.

BUT THERE ARE OTHERS

"And now you must let me take you for a ride in the Speedo. I am going to let you drive the car yourself so that you will realise what an achievement it is. Also, so that you will not think I am doing any stunts—feats of performance, I mean, which can be obtained from any car by a clever driver."

And so we—my wife and I—are about to ride in this remarkable car. I am wondering whether it will perform one-tenth as well as Sellus claims it will. Also I am wondering whether I will buy it even if it does. The car displayed in the salesroom next door makes the Speedo look like a last year's model. And I am told that the Pass-'em all across the way is propelled by a motor built on an entirely different principle—something new, they say.

Well, we'll take a ride just to encourage Sellus. But a car nowadays has to be thoroughly modern to sell well.

NERVES OF THE CAR

"The new car owner often worries about the electrical system of his car and is inclined to believe it is involved and liable to make trouble, says I. B. Hulett. "As the spark is the life of the engine, he doesn't want anything to go wrong with the mechanism that generates it. Few beginners realise how simple, yet how effective and free from trouble the magneto really is. There is only one wire to each spark plug and one to the switch. There are no 'don'ts' and only one 'do'—oil it now and then. As the magneto current reverses automatically with every spark, there is no pitting of contact points. No current can be wasted when the engine is not running, so the ignition switch can be forgotten.

"The magneto is dependable under all conditions of operation. Where the engine changes speed rapidly, as on hills, in traffic, or in quick getaways, the magneto takes care of all these changes without a constant 'nursing' of the engine being necessary."

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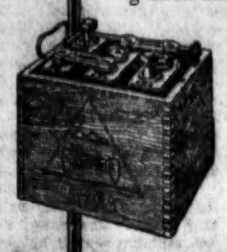
Long Life—Steady Power—and Dependability

THESE are your best guarantees against starting, lighting or ignition troubles, and the Columbia Storage Batteries have been built with these ends constantly in view.

The Columbia factory has been building batteries for over 25 years—and the Columbia name with the Pyramid Seal and Pyramid Trade Mark is your protection from ignition and lighting troubles on your car.



When ordering your next battery, insist on the Columbia and look for the Pyramid Seal and Pyramid Trade Mark.

DEALERS—Immediate deliveries can be made. Write for catalogue and details.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
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SHANGHAI

Saving 2,000 Miles by Repairing Stone Bruises

A Goodyear Tire that looked perfectly sound on the outside blew out one day. The owner took it to a Goodyear Service Station. Examination revealed a fabric bruise on the inside of the tire—probably caused by bumping into a sharp curb. The bruise had been neglected so long that it had developed into a serious fracture whose edges caught and pinched through the tube, causing the blow-out. The Goodyear Service Station Dealer advised the use of a Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch. The car owner had one put in. With it he got 2,000 more miles from the tire. Ask your Goodyear Service Station for Lesson 4 of the Goodyear Conservation Course, telling how to care for stone-bruised tires.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

The Goodyear All-Weather Tread is a tough, thick muscular shield for the tire body.

But not even the All-Weather Tread can protect the inner plies of fabric tires when cars are backed sharply against squared curbs or strike objects at high speed.

In such cases these innermost layers of fabric are some times stretched beyond their elastic limit and some of the threads have to break.

The tire is weakened at this point, and under the strains of active use the fracture enlarges and other plies begin to give way.

Eventually the tube is caught and pinched by the jaws of the resulting fabric break and a blow-out follows.

Generally such tires can be satisfactorily repaired.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers and many car-owners use the Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch, temporarily repair such bruises until it is possible to have them permanently vulcanized; or if the tire is too old to be worth vulcanizing the Goodyear Rim-Cut Patch, securely cemented in, makes a permanent repair which will enable the tire to deliver a great many additional miles of service.

This most effective inside boot is so constructed that it presents its full reinforcing strength from the bead of the tire on one side clear across the tire, and will repair any possible injury—a cut through the top—a blow-out in the side, or even a rim-cut.

It gained its name many years ago, before Goodyear improvements had produced tires constructed to eliminate rim-cutting.

For Cord Tires the Goodyear Cord Patch, used in the same manner as the rim-cut patch, will enable old tires to deliver an almost unbelievable amount of service after they would otherwise have had to be discarded.

Lesson 4 of the Goodyear Conservation Course tells you how to detect and repair stone bruises—one of a number of little things that save big tire bills.

Others are proper inflation, described in Lesson 3; and the care of tread cuts, described in Lesson 2; and "turning up" wheels, described in Lesson 1.

Ask your Goodyear Service Station for the lesson leaflets on this course.

Goodyear Service Station Dealers

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.
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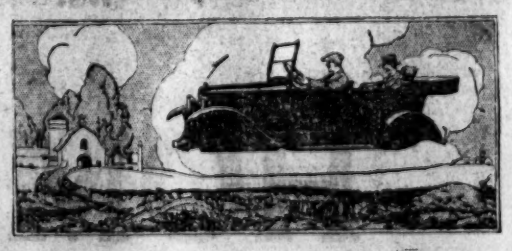
SHANGHAI

GOODYEAR

Overland



With Three-Point Cantilever Spring Suspension New Overland 4 Motor Car Seems to "Sail Over the Roads"

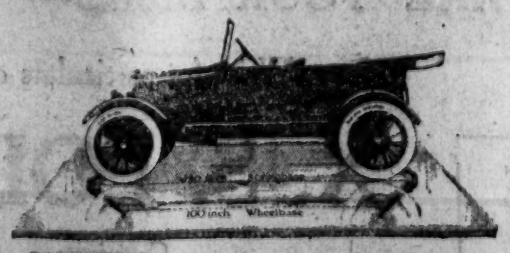
THE new Three-Point Cantilever Spring Suspension of Overland 4 permit the wheels to go up and down, but protect car and passengers from ordinary road jolts. Bumping, twisting, swaying and vibrating are wonderfully lessened. The blows of the road seldom reach you. There is less tendency to bodily fatigue after long rides.

The springs of Overland 4 attached at the ends of a 130-inch (3.3m) Springbase gives the riding comfort and road steadiness heretofore possible only with cars of long wheelbase and great weight, yet Overland 4 retains the light weight and economy advantages of 100-inch (2.54m) wheelbase.

Three-Point Cantilever Spring Suspension protects the car from the hammering and wear of road blows. They lengthen its life and reduce upkeep costs.

Equipment of Overland 4 is dependable and complete from Auto-Lite Starting and Lighting to Tillotson Carburetor.

250,000 miles (400,000 km.) of test have made the strength and endurance of this car a matter of record.



The Central Garage Co.
2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

THE JOHN N. WILLYS EXPORT CORPORATION
New York, U. S. A.

'Time And Materials'

Unless You Have Some Conception Of Repair Cost All Bills Will Seem Exhorbitant

BY R. C. JANES

There are so many kinds of time that it is confusing to mention even a few of the varieties. What can a farmer who struggles with "God's time" and the daylight saving schedule know of the mariner's time that reckons this morning as part of yesterday? And who can gauge the length and breadth of a woman's five minutes? Yet even if we could classify and differentiate among mean and apparent and solar and sidereal times, and recall vividly the happy memories of a good old-fashioned hot time, our brains would fall short of understanding the meaning of a mechanic's time.

For it happens that a great many of the genial gentlemen who undertake to cure the maladies to which our motor cars are subject, have adopted a reflex, double-expanding, and back-acting standard of time that absolutely balks the ordinary consciousness. We have been wont to believe that there are sixty seconds in a minute, sixty minutes in an hour, two dozen hours in a day, and so on. But the time which figures on some of our repair bills is definable in no such simple terms. How can we define an hour that contains thirty working minutes and casts us the equivalent of 120 minutes? Language fails of its purpose even before it comes within hailing distance of the bewildering concept of "time-and-a-half," "time-and-three-quarter," and double-time with one hour deducted from thirty minutes for supper."

A CONVERSATION

Before becoming inextricably involved in this confusion of terms, let us lift the heavy fire-door separating the shop from the sales-room of a busy garage and eavesdrop the conversation of the two swarthy mechanics who are overhauling our motor.

Says Harry, "Al, you're too speedy on that job."

Says Al, "How do you get that way? I've taken twenty minutes to pull out a cotter pin, and you can't beat that without you've put in a hitch in the Navy."

And Harry replies, "I don't say that your intentions ain't all right, but your system's wrong. You went and straightened the pin and pulled it out with the pliers, whereas you had a right to saw it off and hammer it through and nick the thread of the bolt and lose the nut before you called the job a job."

"But what do I went to do all that for? I'm not working for the love of it."

"I ain't saying you are. But the longer you take, the more the job costs, and the more the shop makes, the bigger your bonus is. All I got last month was wages, and it's men like you that rush your work through that kept me from getting a big bonus. We gotter stick together in this business and run up the profits."

"If that's the case, give me a cigsy and we'll knock off altogether."

SLOW AND CAREFUL

"No," says Harry, "that ain't the way to do it. You can't let the boss catch you loafing. Keep working, but be slow and careful. Thorough workmanship is what the owner pays for and you can't be thorough if you go to work and yank a cotter pin out in twenty minutes. Now I've been adjusting this exhaust valve for forty-five minutes, but I want to tell you that when I get done the adjustment is going to be right. No come back, and I'm paid for what I do. D'you get me?"

Judging from the magnitude of the charge "T. & M." on our bill, Al gets him the very first time.

But T. & M.—time and material—does not always mount up because of unconscientious labor, and when the owner is confronted with an astounding figure under this head the expense is often attributable to his own thoughtlessness. He may have rolled his car up to a service station and left it there with a careless order to have this or that repair made. He may, for instance, instruct the manager to decarbonise his cylinders, and find upon analysis of T. & M. that he is charged for removing the cylinder head, replacing it and fitting it with a new gasket. If he complains that he left no instructions for cylinder head removal, his objections are stopped with the explanation that in order to do the job thoroughly the shop always removes the head; and that to safeguard against leaks between cylinder block and head a new gasket is always installed.

POINT DEMONSTRATED

I recall specific instances that demonstrate this point. In the first, I had noticed bad radiator leaks, and, not wishing to lay up my car indefinitely, I removed the radiator myself, borrowed a friend's car and took the leaky member to a repair shop. The radiator man laid aside some other work when I told him of the immediacy of my need for the car, washed the radiator locally with acid, soldered the leaks, and charged me $1 for the job.

In the other case, a car owner who noticed a small radiator leak, drove up to a service station and instead of requesting a time charge or estimate of cost, said "Stop that leak." The shop removed the radiator, sent it by service wagon to a radiator repair shop that handles all its work, despatched the wagon again to fetch the repaired radiator, installed it, and rendered a bill of $9. This seemed so exorbitant to the owner that he entered a vigorous protest. The manager related the above sequence of events and declared that he considered the charge justifiable, especially since the radiator was cleaned.

"But I didn't ask them to clean the radiator," exclaimed the owner. "As I remember it I said, 'Stop that leak.'" He then learned, as he should have found out in the first place, of a shop rule specifying that every radiator requiring repairs shall also be cleaned. And it was further explained that the only money the garage earned on the order was for removing and attaching the radiator.

TYPICAL OF DISPUTES

This may be taken as typical of the disputes arising over service charges. Certain shops are unable to estimate what a job will cost, even when asked at first for an appraisal, owing to the fact that the condition of the car or the nature of the work is not definitely known. Unfamiliarity of the mechanics with certain makes of cars will extend the time devoted even to simple repairs and adjustments, and while every shop is supposed to have facilities for doing work quickly, some are not so equipped. Even the small matter of removing a frozen shackle bolt may require half an hour's time, and if all shackle bolts are frozen and time is lost because of inadequate equipment the owner must pay.

In the larger cities the fixed charge method is now being employed wherever possible so that for a given job a definite price may be stated beforehand. This system obtains especially in recognised service stations of well-known makes. Thus, if your car happens to be a Maxwell, and a new transmission main shaft has to be installed, you will be informed in advance that the time charge will be approximately eight hours. Ford, I believe, originated the plan, and his time costs are available for hundreds of different operations. As an instance, it has been determined that the required time for removing the eight valve guides of a Ford engine and replacing them with new ones is four and a half hours.

The time element entering into the repair of one make of car must not always be taken as a criterion upon which to base estimates of work on other makes. It happens that the Ford schedule calls for a charge of 12 hours for overhauling the engine. The Maxwell charged is 40 hours, and the Dodge 52 hours, which latter includes removal of the engine and reinstallation in the frame. For some cars this charge runs as high as 200 hours. Certain shops, on the other hand, will do these same operations in less time than the schedule indicates, for there is such a thing as workmanship to be considered. A good workman makes no time-consuming false steps, handles the right tools always in the right way, and plugs along as though he were employed on the piece basis. Working right beside him there may be another mechanic whose finished work is every bit as good, but who permits himself to be interrupted by noises or conversation, and who proceeds without any definite plan of action.

CONTRASTING METHODS

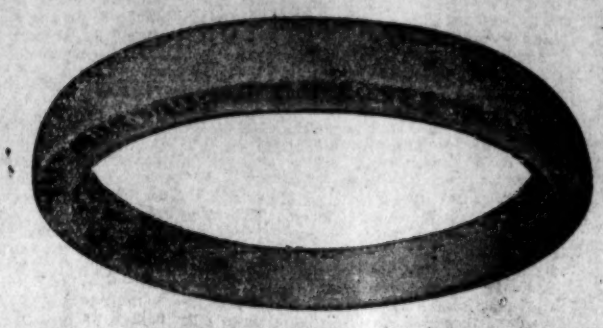
A woman may drive up to a garage with a flat tire—they sometimes do it—and ask to have a new tube inserted in the shoe. A quick worker will start the rim bolts before he takes the weight of the car off the tire, raise the wheel with a quick-lift jack, and have the rim off the felloe and the tire off the rim before an unmethodical workman had jacked the car up and backed off all the nuts. After making the tube replacement the speedy mechanic will, without indulging in any extra exertion, place the rim on the wheel and inflate the tire while tightening the nuts. His antithesis will make two separate operations of inflating and tightening up, and first to last consume twice the needful amount of time. Such contrasting methods of working when applied to more lengthy operations where the correct order of the steps forming the operation is of vital importance, naturally show a surprising difference in time charges.

But the mechanic is not always to blame. Some of our automobile designers forget all about service when the car is being laid out, with the inevitable result in such designs that it often requires four hours' work to remove a part costing ten cents. A cotter pin might require half hour's time for removal just because the pin is so located that a mechanic cannot get at it without removing one or two parts. In some motor car factories the work of dismantling and assembling every unit of the chassis has been studied with such a degree of accuracy that no operation results in wasted time or effort.

New Automotive Accessories Shown

Mr. W. H. Lee, representing Dodge and Seymour, Ld., of New York has had on display at their local showrooms a very interesting line of the latest automotive accessories.

From the many interesting interviews that he has had with the local Garage Managers Mr. Lee states that there is an exceptionally optimistic view held by them all for this year's business in the automotive trade in Shanghai. Mr. Lee leaves here to cover the Philippines, Southern China, Straits Settlement and Java.



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THAT feeling of satisfaction which follows the upward curve on the output chart should not be discounted by any possibility of hindrance or waste resulting from unreliable transport.

Dunlop Solid rubber tyres will daily demonstrate their utter dependability under any and all conditions.

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AMERICA'S STANDARD FOUR CYCLE MARINE MOTOR

THE ALWAYS DEPENDABLE KERMATH

KERMATH MARINE MOTORS were the first 4-cylinder marine motors to demonstrate positively to users that the very best 4-cylinder, 4-cycle motor could be built at a reasonable price. The experience of owners in every country where marine motors are used has proven them best by test. They are simply constructed, strong and sturdy. We solicit correspondence from responsible dealers for exclusive representation in countries where we are not now represented.

KERMATH MANUFACTURING CO. Detroit, Mitch. U.S.A. Cable Address, KERMATH.

Schrader Universal Tire Pressure Gauge

EACH IN LEATHER CASE

Nothing is as essential to the long life of tires as air. The only way to know whether or not your tires have enough air is to measure it with a reliable tire pressure gauge. The SCHRADER UNIVERSAL Tire Pressure Gauge is such a Gauge. Convenient in size, simple and absolutely accurate, endorsed by Tire Manufacturers as the most reliable gauge on the market.

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Cast back your thoughts over the anxious years, the hard work and the loving care, all of which have added their quota to the building of your home.

Many are the "Castles in the Air" which you and she have built together, on days when all seemed rosy.

Your dreams may be realised in their entirety—it is to be hoped that they will—BUT, are you justified in taking unnecessary risks, risks which involve perhaps your life, your happiness, YOUR ALL.

That Summer evening "Joyride," pleasant and harmless in itself, may end in tragedy—through no fault of your own.

A sharp bend in the road, an oncoming road-hog, and your car may be irreparably damaged. You be mulcted any day in heavy third-party damages, which would sweep away in an hour the savings of a lifetime.

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KEEP SPEED DOWN FIRST 1,000 MILES

Some Important And Expert Information For The New Car Owner

BY WM. H. STEWART, JR.

The dealer has just left your new car at the door and promptly you invite the family to go for a short ride. Doesn't the engine sound powerful and quiet? Your critical tests all meet with satisfaction, and you realise that it means sun, flowers and red blood and that it will pay its cost in health for you and yours. But—are you interested in your car's health? Do you intend to keep it fit from the start? Of course you do!

After the first trip take a wrench and go over every nut and bolt on the car to make certain that they are all tight. The engine parts should be given especial attention for the slightest defect here will result in misfiring and poor carburetion. Make your inspection frequently for the first 1,000 miles until the car shall have worn in somewhat, then you can relax your vigilance a bit.

STUDY THE BOOK

Make a thorough study of the instruction book. Look at the lubrication chart and familiarise yourself with the location of every grease cup and oil hole, then see that they are kept filled properly. This will insure you against worn parts or scored bearings and incidentally allow you to learn the lubrication system thoroughly.

When an automobile is built the engine has been run but little and every part is fitted tight to make them snug after the roughness has worn off. Consequently the car is very stiff and will not show much speed until those parts wear in. So don't exceed twenty-five miles an hour until your speedometer registers 1,000 miles. By so doing each part will "find itself" and you will be perfectly safe in exceeding thirty miles an hour. If you force a car before it has obtained the 1,000 miles it will result in a noisy engine and premature repairs.

Drain off the oil every 500 miles and replace it with fresh. You will be surprised at the quantity of grit and dirt that comes from the crank case. The bearing and pistons throw off small particles of metal which if you don't remove with the old oil will work into the bearings and cause serious results. Perhaps your motor will show a tendency to overheat when new. Don't let this worry you for it is merely the friction caused in wearing off the rough surfaces of the engine. Drive intelligently and just give her plenty of oil and water and soon this trouble will disappear.

SHAKE WHEELS

Every now and then the new car should be jacked up, the wheels shaken and the looseness removed. As the bearings become accustomed to their work the need for adjustment will go away as do the other ills.

Be careful of your gasolene adjustment on the dash. Do not leave it "rich" any longer than is necessary, for this results in an extra amount of gasolene getting into the engine base, which will of course thin the oil.

The body cleaning should be done very carefully for the first month or so. Use a simple flow of water without spray or force. If you don't the finish will be marred. The longer you drive without unnecessary cleaning the harder the varnish will become.

TIRES VS. BASEBALL

Although he received flattering offers from big leagues from time to time, Bill Powell, well known professional ball player, does not care to give up his position as shift foreman at The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., in Akron. Powell plays first base on all star Goodyear team. He was a pitcher with Pittsburg when that team won the world series in 1909. He also played with the Chicago bubs.

The proportion of Hupmobile owners who remain faithful to the car, year after year, is really remarkable. Such owner-loyalty, of course, implies a car of extraordinary qualifications—which is exactly what the Hupmobile is, and always has been.

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS

Body Types—Five-seater touring car, two-seater roadster.

Wheelbase—112 inches, (2.84 m).

Cylinders—Four, cast en-bloc, removable head 3¼" bore x 5½" stroke, 82 x 140 mm.

Starting and Lighting—Electric — two unit system.

Ignition—High tension magneto.

Carburettor—Adjustable.

Fuel System — Vacuum feed.

Lubrication—Pressure system with pump.

Clutch—Dry disc type—7 plates.

Tyres—815 x 105 mm. clincher or 32" x 4" straight side. Demountable rims.

Wheels—Wooden (Artillery type).

Color—Blue or gray body.

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Star Garage
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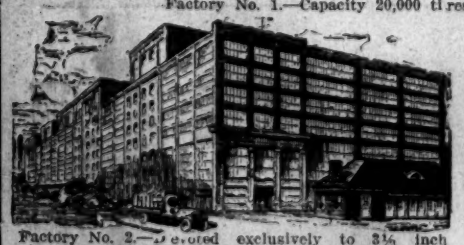
Hupmobile

Factory No. 1.—Capacity 20,000 tires a day—concentrated on large tires, cords and truck tires.



Factory No. 2.—Devoted exclusively to 3½ inch tires—capacity 16,0000 a day. This new factory No. 1, gives Firestone largest tire capacity in the world.

The Firestone Rim Factory devoted exclusively to Firestone Rims.

Canadian Factory.—Firestone Factory in Hamilton, Ont., Canada, under construction. Capacity of 3,500 tires a day. The completion of this plant will facilitate prompt shipments abroad.

Thousands of Firestone workers are stockholders—with a financial interest in giving every customer the best work.

Most Miles Per Dollar

Why Firestone is Giving Extra Value in Tires

FIRESTONE has built tires since the beginning of motor cars and trucks. Firestone has built factories that are visited and studied by industrial engineers from all over America and from other countries.

But the greatest factor in Firestone leadership is its man power. Year by year Firestone has been laying those foundations of man power and resources which are today bearing their biggest fruit in the low cost mileage.

Thousands of Firestone workers own stock in the company. Firestone Park is a unique and attractive home community; the clubhouse plays a real part in the daily life of these workers. The Firestone bank has thousands of depositors. The Firestone insurance fund protects every worker in the organization.

All of these reasons why Firestone can give more in the Cord Tires, or Fabric Tires, or Truck Tires, or Tubes, Firestone attracts and holds the men who do things.

Their personal financial interest in every customer makes Firestone men save at every turn, to hold patronage by giving mileage at lowest cost.

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Prices Competitive

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The China Garage Co.

21 Foochow Road

Operating

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DODGE WINNER IN ARGENTINE ROAD CONTEST

Driver Makes 218 Miles Rough Going In Little Over Five House

Argentina is not all grassy pampas with gally-bedecked, gaudily-bedecked gauches matching the speed of the fleet mounts, as one would naturally believe from the moving pictures depicting South American life although built at Fort Lee, N. J., or Culver City, Calif.

Automobile racing has a stronghold on the sport-loving Argentinians as was evidenced by the recent 218 mile race from Rosario to Santa Fe and return under the auspices of the Gymnasium and Fencing club of the first-named city.

J. Mansoero, driving Dodge, led a large field from start to finish, making the distance over rough roads in five hours, six minutes and 25 seconds.

Several thousand noisy fans witnessed the race and wildly cheered the winning driver.

Practical Hints For Motor Camper

As a general rule, for comfort wear loose clothes and for economy wear old clothes, also when you go motor car camping use woollen wear as a protection against cold because it absorbs perspiration and protects the skin against drafts; but do not wear the woollen garment next to the skin. Wear cotton or linen garments under the woollen ones. Army woollen shirts loose at the neck are excellent for men and women. Every one should have a sweater along and some kind of a waterproof overgarment. Khaki, olive drab and gray shades are most serviceable in all garments. Around camp use camp moccasins or light shoes—slippers are taboo. Use boots or shoes with leggins but do not take new shoes along, only the worn and comfortable ones. Foot-wear should have heavy soles and hosiery should be of wool and heavy.

USE VISORED CAP

A cap with visor or a medium brimmed hat is recommended. If one outfits specially for a motor camping tour a corduroy suit or a golfing jacket with breeches are very comfortable, or in the warm months a khaki or olive drab worsted suit. Breeches and a three-quarter length coat are very practical for women. As nights are cold in high altitudes warm clothing is essential in such regions.

For working round the car and camp a pair of overalls will be appreciated by the men and the women will find an enveloping apron more than useful.

A one piece sleeping suit of cotton flannel with detachable hood and feet is very comfortable and in cold weather a woollen one piece sleeping suit of light material, with headpiece attached or with a detached sleeping cap.

To those who do not count the cost a leather coat, short or long according to taste, or a leather vest, may be recommended.

AMBER GOGGLES

Amber goggles or large glasses with amber lenses will be found almost a necessity when travelling in some regions of the West where the light is high and glaring.

Mosquito veiling will be frequently found a great comfort.

Each person of a camping party should be confined to one suitcase. All extra clothing should go into duffle bags.

Finally do not forget handkerchiefs, tooth paste, tooth brush, comb, a small mirror, safety razor, soap, a batchelor's comfort kit with some safety pins, coarse needles and linen thread, some bachellor's buttons and a stout two bladed pocket knife.—A. L. Westgard, American Automobile Association.

Factories Are Confronted By Big Problem

In reply to the question, "Where is the saturation point in automobile sales?" P. M. Pond, president of Pond Company replied: "When everyone drives and no automobiles wear out."

"The tendency, however, is very definitely toward standardisation of the industry. With production still far behind orders, every effort is being made to bring the number of cars of each individual factory up to the maximum of production. Labor conditions in general, lack of materials, and a tightening of the money market, has caused many plants to fall below quotes set for this time of the year.

"Consolidation of plants is a problem of the future. The need of today that confronts the automobile manufacturer is not the market saturation but rather, how to produce cars to cover the orders already on file. No doubt the time will come when the automobile industry will shake down to a few great controlling companies. This is seemingly a long way off, however.

"When the day comes when automobiles will be bought rather than sold, then the last period will have arrived to determine how many of the cars built today can survive without consolidating with other car manufacturers.

"Such a move would bring production up to a higher degree of efficiency and would minimise financial difficulties which are always so prevalent when supply exceeds demand."

BROKEN FUEL LINE

A break in the fuel line may be temporarily mended by a number of simple expedients. A bit of broken rubber tubing slipped over the broken section will do the trick. Other possible emergency repairs may be made with a raw potato, a cork, a generous application of soap or shellacked cloth and splints.

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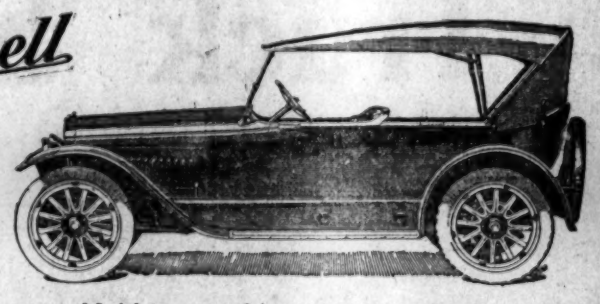

This beautiful 5-passenger Model has a 120-inch wheel-base. In all the New Models nearly 100 costly improvements are embodied.

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JOHNS-MANVILLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Effective against Gasoline and Oil Fires
Also fillers in stock.

VIKING TIRES
are good tires at a good price. Guaranteed 5,000 MILES

GOODYEAR TIRES
Red Spot Searchlights. Ford Spare Parts.
Indian Motor Cycles, 1 & 2 cyl. models in stock

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Hire Service, 153-4 Hupeh Road. Tel. C. 4133. Show Rooms & Shops, F. 1787 Bubbling Well. Tel. W. 933.

Thirty-nine motor cars in one city square. Traffic delays are largely due to the wide difference in performance ability among the cars that crowd the highways.

Who Makes the Best Time

AMERICA owned 6,300,000 passenger cars at the end of 1919. Of these 250,000 are in and around New York, 100,000 in Chicago.

In America, where everybody depends upon his motor car for business purposes, the faculty becomes a serious matter — and the striking ability of the Packard to run around and through traffic is doubly worth thinking about.

The Packard Company speaks with high authority when it says that *performance of the Packard kind must be fundamental with the design and construction of the car.*

The Packard Twin-six engine, with its steady flow of *flexible* power, throttled down to two miles an hour on *high* in the jam, and picking up to thirty miles or more in half a block.

The Packard brakes — designed by Packard, with large, long wearing braking surfaces; equalized, with even, positive braking action on each wheel; easily applied, sure to hold.

THE Packard dry disc clutch, positive and velvety in action — and the Packard forged heat-treated gears, with their exceptional strength and long life.

The Packard steering gear and other parts controlling the car, quick and positive in action, easy to handle, tough and reliable.

WHY does the passenger in a Packard arrive so much more quickly?

The Packard driver watches the *road* rather than the operation of his car.

He has less gear-shifting to do, less strain on his attention — and he can use the flexible power of his Packard *to advantage* every yard of the way.

PACKARD MOTORS EXPORT CORPORATION
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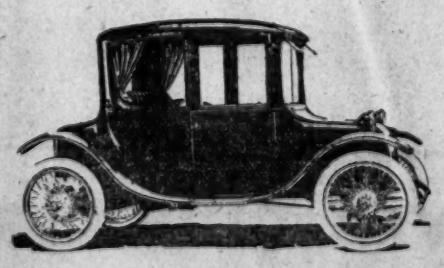
Milburn
LIGHT ELECTRIC



Think of 1925!

You buy a car today. How many do you expect to own in the next five years?

If the car you buy now is a MILBURN, you will not have to write off a large percentage of the cost for annual depreciation, and turn it in for a new car at the end of two or three years.

A MILBURN is not a one year car. It represents a sound investment that will last for many years and return to its owner a good part of the purchase price at resale.

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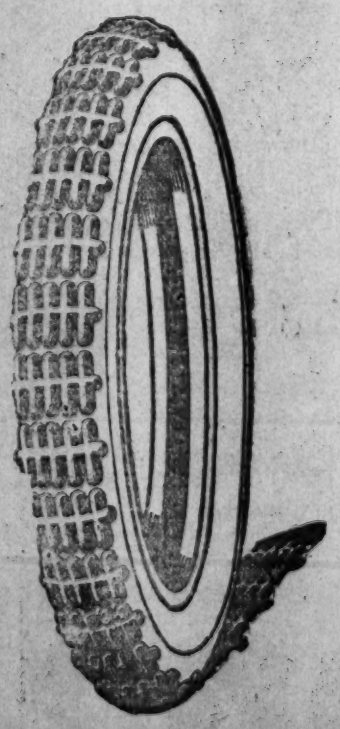

We now have an enormous stock of a complete range of sizes (Inch and Millimeter), and can execute orders for any number of tires

GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORD—GOODRICH SAFETY TREAD—GOODRICH RED INNER TUBE

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China Press Sports

Conducted By Dudley Burrows

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1920

FOUR CLUBS IN CLOSE CONTEST FOR NET HONOR

Tennis Competition Arouses Keen Enthusiasm Of Shanghai Fans

RECREATION WEAKENS

Organisation Had Best Of Situation Until Recent Session

In the league match between the Country Club and the Recreation Club played on the Country Club's courts on Friday, the home side was victorious by 4 matches to 1.

The following are the scores:

J. E. Murray and A. H. George (C. C.) defeated H. B. Ollerdessen and G. M. Manley, (S.R.C.) 6-0, 6-3, 6-2.

M. R. Harris and A. E. Seddon (C. C.) lost to J. L. Wade and J. P. Hawes (S.R.C.) 4-6, 1-6, 2-6.

A. H. Hatherly and R. I. Fearon (C. C.) defeated A. J. Willis and A. V. White (S.R.C.) 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

W. E. Leckie and A. V. M. Forrest (C. C.) defeated J. A. Quayle and R. J. Brandt (S.R.C.) 6-4, 6-1, 6-1.

F. S. Gibbings and W. Beatty (C. C.) defeated C. E. Ollerdessen and F. C. H. Ollerdessen (S.R.C.) 9-7, 7-5, 8-6.

The defeat suffered by the Recreation club in this match renders the position of the clubs in the league competition very open.

In previous matches the Recreation Club had scored 11 wins out of 15 matches, one being unfinished, and another victory on Friday would have made their position a very strong one. As things are, there is little to choose between the chances of the Recreation Club, the Country Club, the Columbia Club and the Portuguese Club.

The following table shows how matters hand at present:

STANDINGS OF CLUB

Club	M.	W.	L.	UF.
Recreation Club ..	20	12	7	1
Cricket Club	20	4	15	1
Cercle Sportif	15	5	9	1
Country Club	15	10	5	0
Columbia Club	15	9	6	0
Portuguese Club ..	15	8	6	1

On Thursday next (not Friday as previously arranged) the Country Club will play the Columbia Club on the former's ground. On Friday the Cercle Sportif will play the Portuguese Club on the French Club's ground. The competition will then draw right to a close on the 26th of August, when the following matches will be played:

Recreation Club v. Columbia Club, Cercle Sportif v. Cricket Club, Portuguese Club v. Country Club, on the ground of the first named Club in each case.

Results in the matches of the Shanghai Cricket Club vs. The Portuguese Club were as follows:

Leitao and Canavarro beat Middleton and Norman 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

Robarts and Silva vs. Wheen and Banister 6-4, 4-6, 8-8 (unfinished).

A. A. Leitao and A. R. Leitao beat O'Hara and Knight 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, 7-5.

Remedios and Gomes beat Thompson and Acheson 7-5, 6-0, 5-7, 6-0.

Ribeiro and Campos beat Forshaw and Clifford 7-5, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

Lawn Bowls

The match between the Recreation Club and Yangtszepoo was played under very adverse conditions and resulted in a victory for the "Waysiders" by 21 points. Only three rinks for each side were available, many players not turning up, thinking the weather conditions precluded any possibility of play. The scores and skips were:

Recs		Y.L.B.C.	
R. Phillips	16	F. Ferrier	14
J. Shaw	18	G. McMurdo	16
G. Manwaring	6	P. Robinson	31
Total	40		61

S. L. B. C.

The match arranged on the Lawn Bowls Club greens between Club members had, unfortunately, to be re-arranged owing to many players not appearing. The result was a game played between rinks representing Mr. A. W. McCallum and Mr. D. Mennie. The result was a victory for Mr. McCallum's side (80) by 23 points. Mr. Mennie's side only scoring 57 points. The game was interrupted by rain at intervals.

Will Captain American Fencing Team At Olympic Games

George H. Breed, captain of the American Fencing Team which will represent America in the Olympic Games at Antwerp, photographed while at practice at the Marion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa. The members of the team are doing all their practicing on the turf, as the fencing contests at the Olympics will be contested in the open.

"You Tell 'Em!"

"Home Run" pluvius surely did knock yesterday's sports programs for a row of cocked hats!

You tell 'em, rainbow; the sky's the limit!

But weren't those cooling zephyrs the stuff that dreams are made of? I'll say so!

You tell 'em, downpour; I'll tell you when to let up!

Water polo might have attracted a crowd to the Race Course yesterday; but, just when we need 'em, our swimmers are over in Japan!

You tell 'em, umbrella; I'll shut up!

—Happy.

Ohio is in for an exciting Autumn. Three native sons running for President and two native baseball teams—Cleveland and Cincinnati—fighting for the world's championship. Maybe!

You tell 'em, Buckeye; I'm a nut!

Those 5-to-1 Republicans seem to have shaved their beards and disappeared into the crowd. Only a few "two-to-oners" are left, and they're not advertising.

You tell 'em, pulley; you know the ropes!

Slim The Sun Dodger.

Hongkong coming for tennis; Tientsin for baseball; intra-club polo soon. We should worry!

You tell 'em, dollar; I'm only a "quarter"—master!

Jim.

The New York Giants are learning, this year, how it feels to play "second fiddle" in their home town. The Yankees know all about it!

You tell 'em, brandy; I only speak Scotch!

C. E. H.

Should German athletes be permitted to contest at the Antwerp Olympiad they ought to have no trouble winning the Marathon run and the Pole-vault!

Send in some "You-tell-'ems!"

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

MARY

Kind, kind and gentle is she,
Kind is my Mary,
The tenderest blossom that hangs on tree
Is not so kind as Mary.

* * *

The World's Mary, the World's Sweetheart, went to England last month and she got a reception that in its genuineness rivalled that of Bonnie Prince Edward in Canada and Australia. The old country went crazy over the little girl. It took her to its big heart, and bestowed upon her a demonstration of affection seldom if ever before accorded to a player. Her universal popularity has led James Douglas to write in his own attractive way the following paragraphs:

"But why on earth are we all demented about Mary? What is her magic? I confess it baffled me. Lily Elsie and Gladys Cooper I have seen and adored. They are both far lovelier than Mary, for Mary lacks their wild rose fragrace. Her complexion is sallow. The hot suns of California have knocked the bloom off it, and Mary is too wise to resort to the artifice of make-up. She is absolutely natural, and her air is perfectly spontaneous. She is just herself, and if she were not Mary Pickford nobody would notice her in the crowd. Her features are not dazzling. They are, indeed, delightfully irregular. The charm of her face is in her bewitching smile and in her dancing eyes."

* * *

Great is the mystery of personality. The little being has forced the whole world to fall in love with her shadow on the film. The shadow is greater than the substance. There must be something in her that eludes analysis. It is the power of giving out the charm that lurks behind her little face and her little hands. And what on earth is this enchanting charm? It is a mystery. Women feel it even more than men, for Mary is beloved by women as no other being in filmland or mimeland is beloved.

* * *

I suspect that women adore Mary because she symbolises the triumph of their own sex. They see in her the mystical enchantress before whose spell the whole world bows down in humble adulation. Her glory is in some sort the glory of all women. They see in her empire the apothesis of their own sex. The very fact that her fragile grace is free from the coarser allurements of the professional siren lulls and allays their instinctive jealousy. She is the child-woman, the baby-fairy, the American beauty-rose without a thorn. They can prostrate themselves before her without burning incense to the horrid male.

* * *

THEATRICAL TASTE CHANGES

Have London Theatergoers' tastes in dramatic fare undergone a change during the past twelve months? Judging by the type of play now being presented in the West End it would seem that they have.

This time last year there were seventeen musical, and only sixteen non-musical plays running in the West End, whereas at the present time there are twenty non musical pieces being played, and only fourteen musical plays or revues. From this fact it would appear that the public is asking for something a little more solid and serious, and it is possible the light and frivolous and often inane musical entertainment (labelled musical comedy, musical play or revue according to the whim of the producers and managers) is not making such a big appeal as it did during the war.

The suggestion, at any rate, should afford "A ray of hope" to those good people who hold that the theater is meant to educate as well as to amuse. The great success which such plays as "Mary Rose," "The Skin Game" and "The Grain Of Mustard Seed" are enjoying should certainly give them cause for rejoicing.

* * *

AT THE VILLA ROSE

A non-musical play, which has been produced at the Strand Theater, London, is "At the Villa Rose" a dramatised version by Mr. A. E. W. Mason of his novel of the same name. The author has laid the scenes of the piece in Paris, Aix-les-Bains, and on the Lake of Geneva. The play introduces, though only casually, a subject of very topical interest —spiritualism—the heroine being the daughter of a "famous necromancer and spiritualist."

* * *

THE CAST ALL STARS

The cast includes Mr. Arthur Bouchier, who presents the play and takes the part of "Hanaud" and Miss Kyrle Bellew (Mrs. Bouchier) who plays "Celia Harland." The other players are: Miss Frances Wetherall, Miss Hutin Britton (Mrs. Matheson Lang) Mr. Harcourt Williams, Mr. Richard A. Greene, Miss Miriam Lewes, Mr. Norman Page and Mr. Franklin Bellamy.

ENGLAND'S CRICKET TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA

Mr. A. C. M. Croome the old Oxford University and Gloucester cricketer has roused tremendous interest by the publication of a letter he received from a friend in Australia apropos the personnel of the English team which is to visit Australia this autumn. Tongues have wagged and are still wagging, pens have been dipped into vitriolic ink, and the M. C. C. have been severely cautioned by cricketers both in and out of the pavilion. But here is Mr. Croome's letter which he sent to The Daily Mail:

"I have a letter from a friend in Australia which begins: 'Out here there is an idea that a man who did not fight for England should not play for England at cricket.'

JANGLE IS FEARED

"My correspondent then quotes chapter and verse to prove that scientific 'barracking' was invented in Australia, and that his country still leads the world in the practise of that art. This leads up to the prophecy that the games to be played in Australia this winter will be constantly marred by unpleasant scenes, unless steps are taken in advance to disarm criticism based upon the incontrovertible proposition with which his letter starts."

"The people of Australia are Anglo-Saxons and consequently, fair-minded folk. They will realise that, because a man can hit the ball hard past cover, or make it swing late, it does not necessarily follow that he possesses the physical and mental qualities which bring high distinction in the field of war. Therefore they will not demand that every member of the M.C.C.'s eleven shall be privileged to wear the ribbon of the D.S.O. or the D.C.M. on his left breast. But they are entitled to suggest that no man, who was capable of military service in the war shall be asked to go on tour as a representative cricketer if he can justly be accused of shirking.

WAR SERVICE

"We must face the fact that in the pavilions and round the ropes of country cricket grounds there is daily a certain amount of comment on the record of war service set up by first class players as a body. Much of it is ill-natured and based partly upon ignorance of facts, partly on the assumption that because a man can stand the strain of first class cricket, he must be able to hump a pack with the best of them.

"The general announcement that in choosing the team due regard has been paid to recent events in the history of England would suffice to disarm criticism. Not even that pestilent minority of spectators at cricket matches, which considers that an occasional rag brightens the game would be likely to blaspheme at men known to have passed the scrutiny of the M.C.C."

Last season the Australian Imperial Forces team when playing in England dropped a pretty strong hint of what might be expected when they suggested that no man should be included in teams opposed to them whose record of war service was not above suspicion.

All definitely established facts indicate that the scrutiny of army records will not limit the M.C.C.'s field of choice when the time comes for selecting the team to tour in Australia.

* * *

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF NEW SOUTH WALES ON TEST TEAMS

"I believe that a majority of the cricket loving people of Australia are anxious to see a straight out contest between the cricketers of Great Britain and the best of the Commonwealth. A fairly representative minority would have the test matches played between ex-soldiers of Britain and ex-soldiers of Australia. .....Up to now there has been no general disposition in Australia in any branch of sport to limit representation to the men who served at the front. .....An English football team is now touring Australia. I don't believe any of the spectators know which of the Britons served at the front, and very few care."

* * *

WHO WILL CAPTAIN ENGLAND

"John Bull" has a word to say as to who will captain the team that is to go "Down Under." "The constitution of the England Team for Australia is a fascinating problem. It is being said that J. W. H. T. Douglas will be asked to officiate as captain, but another rumor has it that the choice may fall on "Reggie"

(Continued on Page 2)

Shanghai Merman Winning At Kobe

BY R. W. McCABE

(*Staff Wire To The China Press*)

Kobe, Japan, August 14.—After having won the best of three in the polo matches at Kobe the Shanghai aquatic representatives took the lead in the swimming meeting here Friday night. Partial results were as follows:

100 Yard dash—Won by Tames (Kobe), Brown (Shanghai) second, and Mears (Shanghai), third.

880-yards—Won by Wallin (Shanghai), Brown, (Shanghai), second, Houghton (Kobe), third.

At the close of these events the score stood Shanghai 12, Kobe 6. The contests were held in a rough sea.

The scores of the two polo matches won by Shanghai were 5 to 0 and 8 to 0.

Monacacy To Meet Locals On Ball Field

BY VIOLA VERCLAIRE

The U.S. Monacacy and the Shanghai Clubs will grapple with each other at the Race Course Grounds this afternoon at 3:30 p.m., that is to say, the Sailor boys have called up and asked for a game, whether they show or not remains to be seen. If they do not make an appearance, the Red Sox and the Blue Sox will be on hand to furnish the entertainment for the afternoon.

The Tientsin series will open next Saturday, August 21. This will give the Shanghai boys a week to get a lot of good infield workouts, which they need very badly. All this season the men who compose the regular Shanghai team have been divided, part with the Bolsheviki, and part with the Regulars, but this week they intend getting together, so as to get accustomed to each other's playing.

There has been some talk in regard to an extra charge for the Tientsin series. This charge is for the grandstand only and is to defray the expenses of the Tientsin baseball team. The ball players on the Shanghai team are all members of the Club and have paid $10 into the treasury themselves. If they can do this and furnish all of the hard work, it seems little enough for the fans, who wish to sit in the grandstand to at least do as much.

There will be no fence built around the ball park, and those who think this charge too much can view the games from around the field.

At The Theaters

AT THE APOLLO

Commencing tomorrow night, the Apollo will screen the human interest story, "An Amateur Orphan," featuring Gladys Leslie This is a romantic drama of an orphan, produced by Thanhauser.

For the program of the latter part of the week, Dolores Cassinelli will star in "The Web of Deceit." It depicts the life drama of a woman who fell into bad company. She came from a good family, but once in the city, wove a web of deceit which tightened and brought her to destruction.

Madge Kennedy in the "Danger Game" is the special attraction for today's matinee at the Apollo. Tonight, Frank Keenan will be seen in "The Gates of Brass."

AT THE OLYMPIC

Douglas Fairbank is billed for the program at the Olympic theater tonight. He will star in "A Modern Musketeer." The popular fatty Arbuckle appears in the two part comedy, "The Rough House."

AT THE ISIS

Ruth Roland, known as the serial queen supreme in the movie world will be featured in "The Adventure of Ruth" at the Isis beginning Monday night. The ninth and tenth episodes of the serial will be screened. They are entitled "The Cellar Gangsters" and "The Forged Check" respectively.

For today's matinee, the seventh and the eighth episodes of the same serial will be shown. Tonight, Irene Castle will star in "The Mysterious Client," which is a five-part drama full of thrills.

AT THE VICTORIA

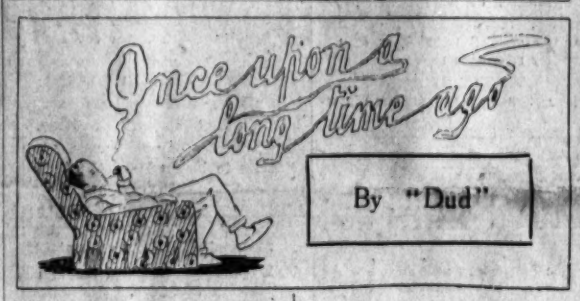
Victoria Theater will produce "Rose of the World," starring Elsie Ferguson for both the matinee and tonight's program. The paramont Mack Sennett comedy, "It pays to Exercise" will also be shown.

AT THE TOWA

The third and fourth episodes of "The Hand of Vengeance" will be seen at the Towa Cinema tonight. The episodes are "Ambassador of Diamond" and "Gray Lady." The Japanese drama, entitled "The Curse of Foxes" is also billed.

Watt, Of Cornell, Shatters World's Record At Penn Relay Games

J. M. Watt, of Cornell, winning the 440-yard hurdle race at the Penn relay games at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Watt clipped 2-5 of a second from the old world record for the distance. His time was 54 4-5 seconds.



"THE BOSTON TAR BABY"

Speaking of Sam Langford, "The Boston Tar Baby," reference to whom was made on this page yesterday, it is hard to realise that this "bone-crushing" swatsmith—this "abysmal brute," as the reformers were wont to call him—was really a most likeable, light-hearted negro, modest and retiring save when pitted against an opponent in the ring.

Furthermore, "Beggar Sam"—he got that name whilst touring the United States begging for a crack at some of the top-notchers—was by way of being considerable of a philosopher, and a humorist. His naïve remarks in arena and training quarters are scarcely less famous than the Irish "bulls" of Tom Sharkey or the pompous "yours truly" of John L. Sullivan.

JACK AND SAM

I remember, on one occasion, discussing with Langford the refusal of Jack Johnson—then champion—to sign with him for a titular contest. Jack and Sam had met several times before and the champion had no intention of risking his newly-won crown against so dangerous a battler.

"He's a smart men, Sam," I ventured.

"Mistah Bee," replied the ebony gladiator—he always called me that; "Johnson ain't *smo't*, but he got de same gif' what de elephunt got—he remembers things!"

Not so bad for a self-educated Barbadoes negro whose whole life, from the age of ten, had been spent in and around professional boxing circles.

Another time, when Sam was training at Miket's, near San Francisco, a party of us, all newspaper men, motored out to the camp to "size him up" and give the public our opinions on his condition. We found him playing "pedro" with some of his sparring partners.

A GOOD OMEN

"Ring aroun' de moon las' night," he explained; "no trainin' today!" This was his pet way of saying that he was "on edge" and did not want to work too hard and "go stale."

"In that case," asked "Spike" Hattery, one of the scribes, "why aren't you over at the race-track? You pugs all fall for that hoss-race thing."

"Not me, Mistah Seatt'ry," Sam answered; "nevah bets on muffin' dat can talk! Ca'ds or dice, yassah—but not on dem ponies!"

"The nags can't talk," protested "Spike," mystified.

"No, suh—but de *jockeys* kin! No bantamweight gwine ter talk mah bank-roll away. Ah bids eight!"

"That seems to be an awful slam at your own trade," one of the writers put in.

"How many fights yo'all seen?" countered Langford.

"Five hundred, I guess."

"Crowd git it's money's wo'th at mos' of 'em?"

"Ye-e-s, most of 'em."

"Dat's de answer," said Sam, triumphantly; "only man what yells "Fake!' is de gamblin' man—an' he yell it if he lose, no mattah effen Billy Sunday an' de debbil was fightin' it out!"

"Beggar Sam" is pretty "porky" by now, and his pugilistic career is about concluded; but in his day, ten or twelve years ago, he was perhaps the greatest potential fighting machine in the world.

The trouble with Langford was that he was too good! He could not get a fight unless it was "one of those things," in which his opponent was guaranteed, by heavy forfeits, against disgrace—or assassination!

Good old Sam! There are many worse citizens than he prowling the earth!

"Miss America" Wins British Trophy In Motorboat Races

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, August 12.—The motor-boat contests for the British International Trophy resulted in a victory for the American boat "Miss America," in two straight races.

The trophy thus crosses the Atlantic a second time.

The American boat "Miss Detroit V" was second, and the British boat "Maple Leaf V" third.

The average speed of the winner in the second race was 53.42 miles an hour and in the best lap 56.63 miles an hour.

S.C.C. BENEDICTS BEAT SINGLES IN ANNUAL FIXTURE

Despite Showers, Excellent Sport Is Seen; Muriel Features With 53

BHOORA SCORES CENTURY

Playing Against Navy Team He Runs Up 130 Before Being Caught

It was quite pleasing to see the revival of the annual fixture between the "Single" and "Married" of the Shanghai Cricket Club and although the rain drizzled intermittingly and threatening clouds overhung the skies throughout the game, the match provided some excellent sport which ended in a victory for the married men by 56 runs.

Both sides brought in substitutes at the last minute, Barnes coming in for Monk on the Benedicts' side and in the absence of Hinton from the Bachelors Wainwright filled the vacancy.

Clifford won the toss and the married men took the field at 3 o'clock sharp. Robertson caused a mild sensation by pulling Muriel to the leg boundary in the first over and runs came freely until O'Hara and Allison arrived on the ground and relieved Muriel and Knight. At 18 Robertson was adjudged [illegible] and with 2 runs added chopped a ball on to his [illegible]

The Rev. Spencer [illegible] added 15 runs by careful [illegible] but the Sporting Dean was then caught behind the wicket.

LESLIE HITS OUT

Clifford did not start [illegible] although Leslie hit out at everything, things looked [illegible] half the side out for [illegible] took 90 minutes to score [illegible] compliment to the bowling.

The tall did not [illegible] much and the total only [illegible] 111.

Dr. O'Hara kept [illegible] length throughout the [illegible] and his analysis is not [illegible] to his fine work.

The Married men [illegible] Murphy and Cobb took [illegible] them when they commenced [illegible] innings and four wickets were down for 25. Then the rain came on and the bowlers could not hold the greasy ball.

Even admitting that Muriel and Allison played splendidly the conditions were all against the Bachelors and athough the bowling was frequently changed the two batsmen were not separated till the board read 107. Of course it was then easy street and Norman hit out well in the concluding stages.

The innings of Muriel was the best thing of the afternoon. Murphy bowled well and Cobb always kept the batsmen thinking.

The scores were:

THE SCORES

"Single"

J. R. Harder, b. O'Hara	10
J. Robertson, l.b.w. O'Hare ..	8
Rev. C. E. Spencer, c. Deeks, b. Allison	12
D. W. Leach, c. Deeks, b. Allison	20
W. C. G. Clifford, c. Weeks, b. Allison	0
A. H. Leslie, b. O'Hara	16
J. M. Pearson, c. Allison, b. O'Hara	16
F. L. Wainwright, c. Knight, b. O'Hara	0
A. E. Piercy, c. Knight, b. Allison	1
B. W. Dutholt, c. Allison, b. O'Hara	10
P. H. Cobb, not out	8
W. G. R. Murphy, st. Deeks, b. O'Hara	6
Extras	6
Total	111

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. Knight	1	0	2	0
H. E. Muriel	1	0	5	0
Dr. O'Hara	20	4	59	7
H. W. Allison	20	4	39	4

"Married"

A. W. Hayward, c. Leslie, b. Murphy	13
S. J. Deeks, c. Spencer, b. Cobb	8
H. W. P. McMeekin, l.b.w. Cobb	3
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, b. Murphy	0
H. W. Allison, c. Pearson, b. Murphy	35
H. E. Muriel, c. Spencer, b. Murphy	53
J. R. Weeks, b. Duthoit	15
E. G. Norman, c. Robertson, b. Clifford	18
C. Knight, c. Murphy, b. Cobb	0
E. A. P. Wood, run out	9
T. D. Brotherton, not out	0

E. G. Barnes, c. Leslie, b. Harder 2
Extras 11

Total 167

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. G. R. Murphy	10	1	36	4
P. H. Cobb	14	2	38	3
D. W. Leach	2	0	11	0
F. L. Wainwright	2	0	22	0
J. Robertson	4	1	19	0
J. R. Harder	3	0	16	1
B. W. Dutheit	3	0	14	1
W. C. G. Clifford	1	0	6	1

Parsees C. C. vs. Royal Navy

The Parsees beat the Navy on their own ground by 74 runs. Bhoora beat them off his own bat after the Navy had totalled 121.

H. M. Navy

Lt. Clayton, c. Daji, b. S.
Lt. Sanderson, b. R. Shroff .. 5
Shroff 24
Lt. Harrison, l.b.w. Bhoora .. 14
Lt. Lawson, c. Bhoora, b. R. Shroff 0
Tucker, c. Bhoora, b. R. Shroff 3
Malcolmson, c. R. Shroff, b. Bhoora 0
Bryant, c. Viccajee, b. C. H. Bhoora 6
Dobson, b. R. Shroff 14
Lt. Com. Morrel, c. R. Shroff, b. S. Shroff 43
Lt. Benson, b. R. Shroff 0
Lt. Smith, not out 8

Extras 4
Total 121

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. H. Bhoora	15	6	30	3
R. S. Shroff	8.5	0	42	5
M. O. Daji	5	0	15	0
S. F. Shroff	2	0	17	2
J. H. Shroff	2	0	17	0

Parsees

C. B. Sethna, c. Dobson, b. Harrison 10
S. F. Shroff, b. Lt. Morrell ... 2
C. H. Bhoora, c. Tucker, b. Morrell 130
R. F. Shroff, run out 12
J. Dadabhoy, b. Malcolmson .. 0
J. H. Shroff, c. Harrison, b. Malcolmson 16
C. H. Chavala, not out 9
M. H. Kavarana, l.b.w. Bryant, b. Bryant 0
M. D. Daji, c. and b. Morrell . 0
V. Viccajee, not out 3
R. Viccajee, did not bat 0
Extras 13

(9 wickets) Total 195

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lt. Harrison	12	0	73	1
Lt. Com. Morrell	9	0	36	2
Malcolmson	6	0	24	4
Bryant	2	0	52	1

Clay Pigeon Club Will Shoot Today

The Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club will hold a competition today at 4:45 p.m., for the "Spectator's" Cup, which has been kindly presented. The conditions will be 50 birds, under Club handicap, the last 10 birds to be shot on the center stand. The final shoot for the "Delaware" Cup will also take place today.

As regards the "Interport" match against Hankow, a telegram has been received to the effect that the Hankow team has been unable to arrange the match with Shanghai.

CLEAN BOXING AIM IN AMERICA

Highest Ideals Of Sport To Be Object Of Safeguards Being Promulgated

New Yorkers are now enjoying professional boxing on a plan widely different from any which has been invoked heretofore. Restored under the Walker law, and governed by rules drawn up by the Army, Navy and Civilian Board of Boxing Control and the International Sporting Club, and adopted by the Legislature, the sport is experiencing a revivification which will be both welcome and wholesome.

Approved by the two organisations whose primary aims are blended into one effort—the restoration of boxing on an improved basis—the rules, representing the highest ideals in this line of some of the State's best citizens, should eliminate the evils of the past and provide spirted competition on a plane infinitely higher than has ever been reached hereabout.

SPORT SAFEGUARDED

Under the new regime, the sport, heretofore battered and buffeted about much after the fashion of some of its less capable exponents, is being safeguarded against the evils which worked such injury in the past.

The objectionable features which resulted in the repeal of the Horton and Frawley laws have been removed, and under the proper guidance there in no doubt boxing to box in defense of their laurels will assume its rightful place as a beneficial and enjoyable sport.

Care has been shown in the selection of the men entrusted with the welfare of the recreation. The he-man's two-fisted entertainment has been rescued from an evil plight and presented with another chance for life under favorable conditions—the popular demand for boxing, the interested co-operation of independent, influential and respected citizens, and the careful provisions of apparently adequate rules.

RULES TO TOUCH ALL

For these very reasons, however, the selection of those who will guide the destiny of boxing was of paramount importance. The men measure up to the jobs, and must demonstrate this to the complete satisfaction of those who have the interest of the sport at heart.

The new rules have been fashioned to reach all, from the referee to the seconds of the principals who, under the new order of things, will be muffled, instead of noisy as heretofore.

Penalties commensurate to the crime are meted out for violations.

Champions will be compelled to box in defense of their laurels against legitimate contenders at least once every six months, and will be compelled make the required class weight.

There are two of the important ameliorations under the new law, which will compel a discontinuance of practices which have in the past hurt boxing immeasurably.

From a technical and practical viewpoint the rules are all that could be desired. With the necessary rigid enforcement boxing should attain hitherto unequalled heights.

Shanghai Rowing Club

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GALA AND AQUATIC SPORTS

Under the Laws of the Swimming Association

Friday and Saturday August 27th and 28th

Commencing each evening at 9:15 p.m. sharp.

EVENTS:

220 yds. Shanghai Championship
440 yds. Shanghai Championship
Throwing the Polo Ball, Shanghai Championship.

Members entries are posted in the Club.

NAVAL RACE: An open event to all members of the China Squadron. Distance: 2 lengths. Scratch entries. On the evening of July 27th.

BOY MEMBERS AND LADIES:
1 length Boy Members Handicap.
2 length Boy Members Handicap.
Ladies and Boys Diving.

Entries to be made on the Club Board.

ADMISSION: Reserved seats $3.00 for the two evenings. Unreserved seats $1.00 each night.

Tickets may be obtained through members.

Reserved seat tickets may be obtained through the Secretary, J. J. Evans, c/o The Rowing Club.

By Order of the Swimming Bath Committee

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB.

31465

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

SPORT AND STAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

Spooner the immensely popular Lancastrian. Tradition of course calls for an amateur captain, but we would feel disposed to go in the face of it and suggest that J. B. Hobbs, with his superb knowledge, would make an ideal skipper."

* * *

J. W. H. T. Douglas (Johnny-Wont-Hit-To-Day), has already captained teams in South Africa, and, I believe, in Australia, and has proved successful, but at that time he was fortunate in having bowlers as dependable as Barnes and F. R. Foster and first wicket batsmen of the Rhodes type. But Howell, Dean, Rhodes, Hendren, Douglas himself are all bowling well this year, and papers recently received tell of Hobbs taking many wickets cheaply.

* * *

INTERPORT CONTESTS

It looks as if the present summer will beat all records for the number of interport engagements entered into by the various branches of sport. We have already had an interport polo game in which the local horsemen acquitted themselves so well that they won a fine match. Cables tells us of the prowess of Shanghai swimmers, who, at Kobe, have won at water polo and lead in other events.

Cricketers are looking forward to entertaining Tientsin next month and Hongkong a little later. Lawn bowlers are on the lookout for scalps all over the world, and news is to hand which tells us that local lawn bowlers have attacked the home of the game—Scotland—and have won more often than lost.

Baseballers expect a strong line-up from Tientsin in the very near future. So it looks as if there will be plenty of news to fill that new China Press sport page.

JAPAN TENNIS VISITORS

We have had tennis visitors from Japan, who have tackled the best players we have, and some fine play has been witnessed. I'm just wondering if there is any other sport at which we might try conclusions with our neighbors. Yes, there is a glorious shield hiding its head somewhere. Inspector Mills tells me it is a beauty, and that it is quite time the big shots of Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and the Strait Settlements met again in the interport rifle meeting. If there are any more interport affairs:

"You tell 'em rifle, I'm a sight."
"You tell 'em football, I'm a foul."
"You tell 'em stumps I'm on bail."
"You tell 'em polo, I'm a chukker."
"You tell 'em pitcher I'm in error."
"You tell 'em racquet, I'm in Love."

MARTINI & HENRY

Refracting and Manufacturing Dr. John Goddard Optician *Tonic Lenses* *Invisible Bifocals*

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

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Kopke.

PORTS
Guimaraens & Co.,
Gonzales Byass & Co.,
Kopke.

CLARETS
Hanappier & Co.,
California Wine Assn.

GINS
Booth's Dry Gin,
D. C. L.,

WHISKIES
Haig & Haig,
Crawford's,
White Horse,
King George IV.
Canadian Club,
J. F. Cutter.

BEERS
Asahi,
Barclay & Perkins,
Guiness' Stout,
Golden Pilsener.

MISCELLANEOUS
O.V.B. Loganberry Juice,
"Tansan" Mineral Waters,
J. & F. Martell's Brandy,
Marie Brizard & Roger (Brandies & Liqueurs),
Cancia & Co.,

GANDE, PRICE & CO.

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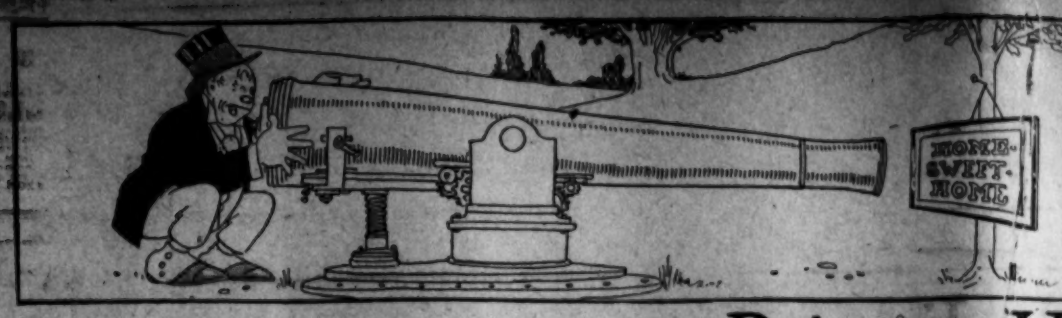
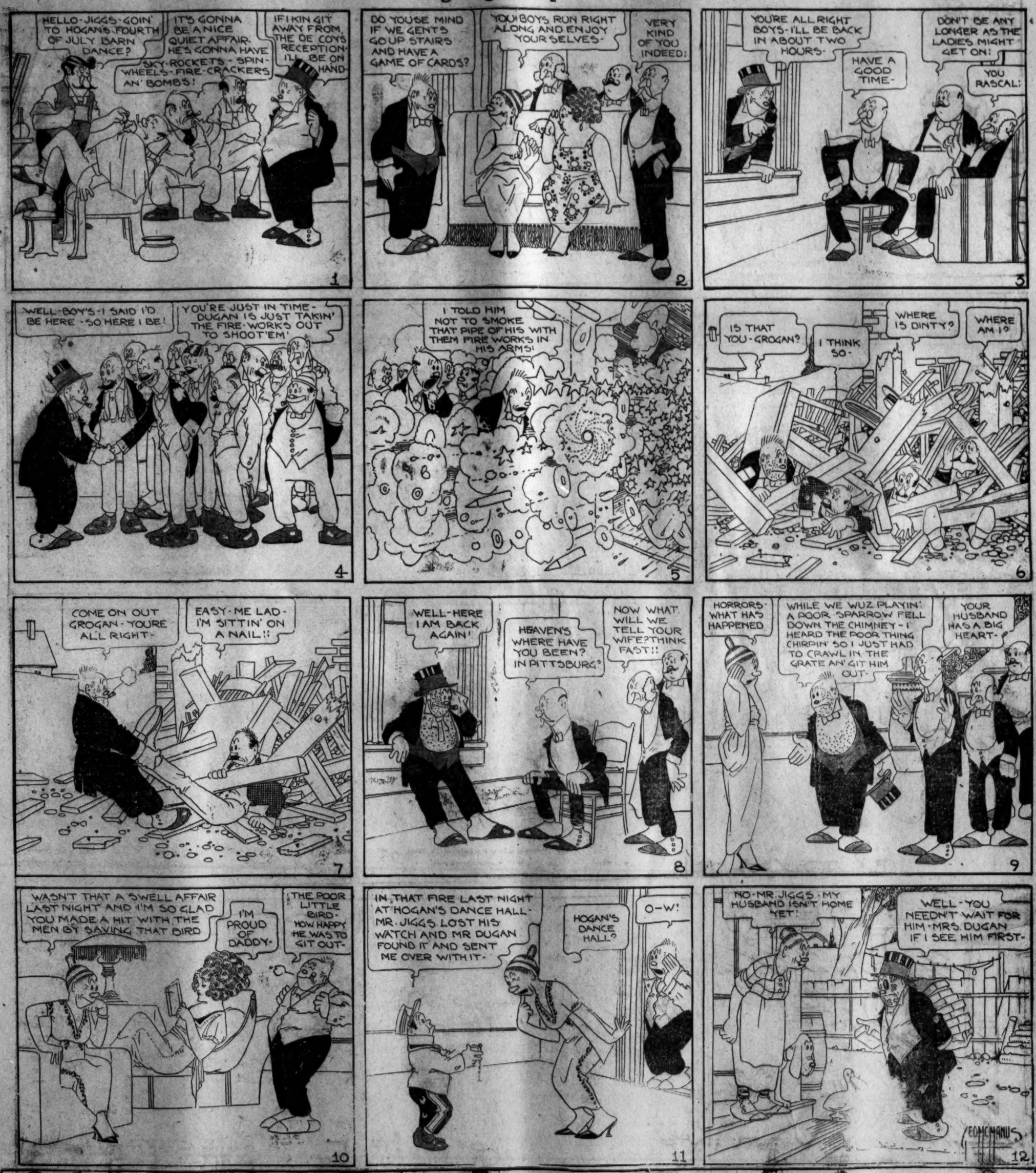


Comic Picture Section

Sunday, August 15th, 1920.

Bringing Up Father


HELLO-JIGGS-GOIN' TO HOGAN'S FOURTH OF JULY BARN DANCE?
IT'S GONNA BE A NICE QUIET AFFAIR. HE'S GONNA HAVE SKY-ROCKETS-SPIN-WHEELS-FIRE-CRACKERS AN' BOMBS!
IF I KIN GIT AWAY FROM THE DE COYS RECEPTION I'LL BE ON HAND
1
DO YOUSE MIND IF WE GENTS GO UP STAIRS AND HAVE A GAME OF CARDS?
YOU BOYS RUN RIGHT ALONG AND ENJOY YOURSELVES-
VERY KIND OF YOU INDEED!
2
YOU'RE ALL RIGHT BOYS-I'LL BE BACK IN ABOUT TWO HOURS-
HAVE A GOOD TIME-
DON'T BE ANY LONGER AS THE LADIES MIGHT GET ON!
YOU RASCAL!
3
WELL-BOY'S-I SAID I'D BE HERE-SO HERE I BE!
YOU'RE JUST IN TIME-DUGAN IS JUST TAKIN' THE FIRE-WORKS OUT TO SHOOT 'EM'
4
I TOLD HIM NOT TO SMOKE THAT PIPE OF HIS WITH THEM FIRE WORKS IN HIS ARMS!
5
IS THAT YOU-GROGAN?
I THINK SO-
WHERE IS DINTY?
WHERE AM I?
6
COME ON OUT GROGAN-YOURE ALL RIGHT-
EASY-ME LAD-I'M SITTIN' ON A NAIL!!
7
WELL-HERE I AM BACK AGAIN!
HEAVEN'S WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN? IN PITTSBURG?
NOW WHAT WILL WE TELL YOUR WIFE? THINK FAST!!
8
HORRORS-WHAT HAS HAPPENED
WHILE WE WUZ PLAYIN' A POOR SPARROW FELL DOWN THE CHIMNEY-I HEARD THE POOR THING CHIRPIN' SO I JUST HAD TO CRAWL IN THE GRATE AN' GIT HIM OUT-
YOUR HUSBAND HAS A BIG HEART-
9
WASN'T THAT A SWELL AFFAIR LAST NIGHT AND I'M SO GLAD YOU MADE A HIT WITH THE MEN BY SAVING THAT BIRD
I'M PROUD OF DADDY-
THE POOR LITTLE BIRD-HOW HAPPY HE WAS TO GIT OUT-
10
IN THAT FIRE LAST NIGHT AT HOGAN'S DANCE HALL-MR. JIGGS LOST HIS WATCH AND MR DUGAN FOUND IT AND SENT ME OVER WITH IT-
HOGAN'S DANCE HALL?
O-W!
11
NO-MR. JIGGS-MY HUSBAND ISN'T HOME YET!
WELL-YOU NEEDN'T WAIT FOR HIM-MRS. DUGAN IF I SEE HIM FIRST-
GEO MCMANUS
12

Little Jimmy

1. "GOTTA CATCHUM TRAIN FIVE MINUTES. SELLUM BASKET FIFTY CENTS BEFORE TRAIN COME"
"NO GOTTUM MONEY IN NEW PANTS. SEND MY LITTLE PAPOOSE GO GETTUM HALF DOLLAR YOU WAIT WITH ME"

2. "HURRY, JIMMY, MY PURSE IS IN MY OLD TROUSERS. YOU CAN GET BACK EASILY IN FIVE MINUTES!"
"YES PAPA!"

3. "CUSSES ON HIM! I'LL HAVE HIS LIFES BLOOD-D!"

4. "THUS FAR HE HAS EVADED MEH GOOD OLE SIX GUNS BUT NOW—"

5. -NOW!"

6. "AH-HAA!"

BING
BING

AND AS WE WERE

8. "TRAIN COME! WHERE PAPOOSE WITH FIFTY CENTS?"
"HE NO COME! I GIVE YOU MY WATCH FOR IT!"

9. "NO LIKEUM WATCH!"
"HERE! WATCH WORTH FIFTY TIMES FIFTY CENTS!"

10. "GOTTUM ONE WATCH! NO WANTUM NOTHER!"

11. "SO LONG! ME KEEPUM BASKET!"

12. "IS THAT ALL YOU WERE AFTER?"
"IT WERE!"

13. "IT WAS WORTH A HUNDRED DOLLARS AND I COULD HAVE GOT IT FOR FIFTY CENTS!"
"-AND YOU SAY YOU WERE GOING TO GIVE IT TO ME?"

SWINNERTON.